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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

27 Aug Foreign Ministry Press Conference Reported AA 1
[Gerasimov, Arbatov, Falin, Goldanskiy]
Commentators View Merits of Moratorium Extension AA 9
Zhukov on Reaction [PRAVDA 22 Aug]
Round Table Debates Issue AA 13
[Milshteyn, Palladin in IZVESTIYA 23 Aug]
Benefits of Joint Ban Viewed [Zakharov in IZVESTIYA 25 Aug] AA 16
Dadyants Discusses Decision AA 18
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 21 Aug]
Article Analyzes Perils of Nuclear Arms Buildup AA 20
[Bolshakov in PRAVDA 25 Aug]
U.S. Officials' Refusal To Debate Counterparts Hit [Pozner] AA 24
Troop Notification Principle Agreed on at CDE Talks AA 25
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Aug]
NATO's Attempts To Justify Missile Race Criticized AA 26
[Kharlanov in PRAVDA 10 Aug]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Warsaw Pact Deputy Foreign Ministers Meet BB 1
CEMA Members Discuss IAEA Conference BB 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Commentary Charges U.S. With 'Anti-Libyan Plot' A 1
[Demchenko in PRAVDA 27 Aug]
Further Analysis [Shabayev] A 1
U.S. Public, Official Arms Curb Views Contrasted A 2
[Vasilyev in PRAVDA 26 Aug]
Impact of U.S. Moratorium Refusal Examined [Orlov] A 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

Demichev Receives Japanese Parliamentarians C 1
U.S. Seeking Japanese Technology for SDI C 1
Additional U.S. Vessels To Arrive in Sea of Japan C 2
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Examines Role of DPRK Army C 2
[Nesterov, 21 Aug]
Meeting for Nuclear-free Korean Zone Discussed [Loanisyan] C 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Petrovskiy AL-WATAN AL 'ARABI Interview Cited [Doha QNA] H 1
Visits Tunisia [IZVESTIYA 23 Aug] H 1
Further Reportage on Visit by Algeria's Messaadia H 2
Meets With Ligachev H 2
Seen off by Razumovskiy H 2
Joint Syrian Friendship Days Commence H 2
Correction to 17 Aug Soviet-Sudanese Communique H 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Resolution on Soviet Role in Socioeconomic Development [PRAVDA 30 Jul] R 1
TANJUG Examines Problem of Drug Addiction R 12
Estonian Reservists 'Strike' in Chernobyl [Stockholm] R 14

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 27 Aug Reported T 1
Report on Farm Harvest, Plowing Data Cited T 1
PRAVDA Carries Livestock Competition Resolution [24 Aug] T 2

27 AUG FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

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[Press conference on Soviet peace initiatives and Soviet-U.S. relations at USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center on 27 August chaired by Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Valentin Falin, chairman of the board of APN; and Academician Vitaliy Goldanskiy, member of the Committee of Scientists in Struggle for Peace and Against Nuclear Threat and chief editor of KHIMIYA VYSOKIKH ENERGIY magazine -- recorded]

[Text] [Gerasimov] Comrades, ladies and gentlemen. Today's press conference is devoted to the theme: the new Soviet peace initiatives and Soviet-U.S. relations. Taking part in the press conference are Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, Academician and director of the Institute of the United States of America and Canada; Valentin Mikhaylovich Falin, chairman of the board of APN; and Vitaliy Iosifovich Goldanskiy, Academician and member of the Committee of Scientists in the Struggle for Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat and chief editor of the KHIMIYA VYSOKIKH ENERGIY magazine. Academician Arbatov will make some introductory remarks:

[Arbatov] I think the question might arise for those attending of why, indeed, 2 days after the last one, there is another press conference on a fairly similar theme. First of all it is because it is a very important theme. We are indeed at an historic crossroads, and whether we go along the path of reducing armaments and ensuring genuine security -- and in our day and age these concepts in practice amount to the same thing -- or whether we enter upon a period of a totally unrestricted arms race and genuine nuclear chaos, will depend on the decisions adopted in the very near future. The problem is a large and complex one and is very important, and undoubtedly it merits not only one, and not two, but indeed a host of press conferences, discussions, and a broad and open [otkrytyy] dialogue, because, however everything ends, I think it will be a shameful thing if a sorry end awaits us through misunderstandings and ignorance of what we could explain to each other on particular issues.

The second reason is that in our view Soviet policy has, in the United States and certain other Western countries, become the object of massive disinformation and fairly malicious distortions both on the part of governments and also, I must unfortunately say, on the part of the mass media. The latest Soviet proposals have even been running into a kind of conspiracy of silence. Just imagine for yourselves a mirror-image situation where the United States has not been conducting nuclear explosions for a year and is saying moreover that it is extending this great nuclear fast for a further half-year, and meanwhile the Soviet Union is continuing to explode one bomb after another and its mass information media are simply keeping silent about this. I can imagine what biblical wrath the U.S. press, television, and radio would be pouring upon us from day to day, and probably rightly so. Here we have a completely different situation.

In this regard there is silence and people are afraid to write about us and about what we are saying and doing. Altogether, all the signs are that the administration has seriously gotten at the mass information media and that now support for the administration's line, or at least nonopposition to it, has become something like a test of loyalty. People are probably having to keep silent under the threat that they will be accused of anti-Americanism. By all accounts, when it comes to questions of security and foreign policy, the press and television there are kept on such short rations that it is difficult for them to say anything sensible.

I think that otherwise they would not seize so greedily on every word spoken by Mr Larry Speakes.

It is as if, at his innumerable briefings, he were serving up juicy, fresh steaks, and not naked bones that long ago were picked bare many times. Now a few words on the substance of the matter: It is becoming clearer all the time that the cessation of nuclear explosions is not a measure of secondary importance. It is not a political gesture, or even simply a symbol of goodwill. It is, rather, a major and highly important practical step -- I emphasize that -- a practical step toward stopping the nuclear arms race and abolishing the nuclear threat.

The fact is that the nuclear tests being carried out today have nothing to do with the deterrence with which they are constantly justified. They have nothing to do with the declarative doctrines to which loyalty is constantly being sworn in the United States. The quantity of already-tested nuclear weapons that has been stockpiled is such that if we reduce it not only two-fold, but threefold, fourfold, and fivefold, we would still have more than enough left for deterrence. If any doubts remained on this score, I think they must have been dispelled since the disaster at Chernobyl.

No: Tests are being carried out today, not in order to develop weapons of deterrence, but to develop weapons with which they intend to wage -- and hope to win -- a nuclear war, contrary to all the declarations that both these things are impossible. This has been said both verbally and in writing. In Geneva the U.S. President signed, during the summit meeting, a statement saying he agrees that nuclear war cannot be waged and that there will be no victors. That is really the only purpose of continuing the tests. All the other explanations, the difficulty of verification, the problem of reliability, or the supposed superiority of the Soviet Union, are entirely without foundation. Regarding all these problems, my colleagues and I are willing -- if it is of interest to the audience -- to give the appropriate answers, as well as answers to whatever other questions you may have.

[Gerasimov] Thank you, Gennadiy Arkadyevich. Now may we have your questions, please.

[Unidentified GDR correspondent] If the United States participates in the moratorium on nuclear explosions, what possibilities will this open up for improving relations between the Soviet Union and the United States?

[Falin] As you know, last November in Geneva, General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan of the United States acknowledged the need for concrete measures to improve Soviet-U.S. relations as part of the process of improving the world situation as a whole. It was agreed in this connection that efforts by both sides would be undertaking in the interests of stopping the arms race on earth and preventing an arms race in space. It was envisaged that at a meeting which it was intended -- and is still intended -- to hold in 1986, these joint and unilateral efforts would be reviewed so that we might consolidate the positive result and move on from there. Speaking during his trip to the Far East, Mikhail Sergeyevich drew attention to the fact that there was no agreement to meet in any case, regardless of the situation and regardless of what the sides were doing, simply in order to get together. We see no point in meeting just for the sake of meeting.

Naturally, when it comes to solving problems, the state selects those where conditions are ripe, where the best prerequisites exist for asserting, not in words but in deeds, that which is positive and for the sake of which the efforts are being undertaken.

[Falin] Today the question of halting nuclear weapon tests is a technically and politically simple question. It is simple because for 1 year now the Soviet Union has not been conducting tests and simple because there is a need, first and foremost for goodwill on the part of the United States in order to resolve this question.

[Arbatov] I'd like to add a couple of words: Well, you see, it's good that the Moyseyev ensemble will travel to the United States. Americans, after a long break, will probably watch it with pleasure. An exchange has begun between scientists -- not without resistance from the American Government to begin with -- but now cooperation is somehow reviving, and all of this -- but behind such concrete, partial, and positive phenomena, we can't lose sight of the main issue: that on the main question, Soviet-American relations have not improved, but also that movement is continuing in a dangerous direction, in the direction of worsening relations. This concerns the arms race, this concerns regional conflicts, the behavior of the United States in the international arena -- this policy of globalism -- and if you like, even the rhetoric we hear from the United States, and it's difficult to imagine -- take a look at what still lies ahead this year: On the eve of the opening of the UN General Assembly they'll be sending Soviet employees at the UN Mission out of the United States. How America plans meetings -- I can't imagine how that can be. To tell the truth it ought to take place either a couple of weeks after America leaves the SALT treaty -- which its government promised -- or on the eve of that withdrawal? Well, what can one talk about in these conditions? An offensive is underway on all the conditions of even those modest limitations on the arms race -- which were created by already existing treaties -- in order to torpedo the very possibility of talks. This creates great difficulties, and therefore the moment is very important and I think that those certain positive factors that are to be found somewhere on the periphery of relations -- they are welcome and may there be more of them, but in no way can they take the place of this thing.

[Gerasimov] If the United States once again gets military activity underway, in Libya for example, what will the reaction of the USSR be and will the moratorium be halted? This question is asked by the first channel of FRG Television.

[Arbatov] Well you see, when at the time that first piratical act was carried out against Libya, we did not break off the moratorium. We cancelled the meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze. I'm not going to start guessing about what will happen now. I hope all the same that it will not be repeated.

[Falin] I'd like to add that if we talk about the attitude of the Soviet side towards the concentration of American forces in the area of the Mediterranean and the pointed concentration against Libya, then naturally not one state that responsibly approaches the questions of peace and security can welcome such a development of events and cannot remain indifferent to it. We're talking about the latest military demonstration and a typical demonstration of force, a typical build-up of American efforts at sabre-rattling, which of course destabilizes the situation, not only in that region, but also in a wider sense.

[Unidentified correspondent] A question from Czechoslovak television. What, in your view, will be the reaction of the Soviet Union in the event that the United States of America stops observing the SALT II treaty?

[Arbatov] Well, you see, this will be a blow to all the conditions of the treaties. Strictly speaking, in America too many people understand that in direct terms this will be a greater loss even to the interests of the United States than to the Soviet Union.

In this treaty the main restrictions on the Americans were included in a 2-year protocol, which has long expired, and on us they are in the treaty itself, and are observed. So the direct result will be that we will have the opportunity of, very rapidly and at the cost of small expense, increasing our strategic forces, and I am not sure that the United States will be given anything. This forms the basis for the partial opposition in the United States to this step. The political consequences, however, will be very bad -- I don't see how one can talk about the United States wanting a reduction in nuclear weapons, starting with the liquidation of those modest restrictions that have already been set out for this. Of course, this will create difficulties for the whole dialogue and for all (?proposed) meetings.

[Falin] There are two sides to the question you are asking, what comes after the restrictions of SALT II expire, and the wider question, the political, legal, and so on. The well-known Kenneth Adelman, explaining the reason why the United States refused to ratify this treaty, SALT II, said that ratification of SALT II would have signified the transfer into the 1980's of those principles that were agreed into the basis of the process of strategic offensive weapons limitation. These principles, Adelman said, would have become a kind of law for the United States, which would not suit the present administration at all. So here, in essence, the question of the principles on which talks have to be conducted in the future as well is at the present stage the main one. Either the United States recognizes the principle of equality and equal security, or it does not recognize it. Either the United States considers international security to be something common to states, or it will, as they say, act proceeding from the requirements of only its own security, more precisely, proceed from its understanding of the requirements of its own security, and ignore the interests and requirements of other states. That is the fundamental question on which a response has to be given, and a precise answer.

[TASS reporter Vashedchenko] It was pointed out in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement that the Soviet Union will find a way of devaluing the Americans' so-called strategic initiative, and essentially the star wars program. How would you comment on this statement?

[Goldanskiy] I think that here one can say the following: There is some kind of level of stability through mutual deterrence, and currently the question of what that level should be and what is the level of sufficient offensive armament in order that this level might be maintained is the subject of talks. Now there arises the so-called shield, an umbrella that is supposed to be fully reliable, but in actual fact is a leaky umbrella, but we are not going to talk about that now.

If we look at the scenario in which the two sides have these umbrellas, that is, the two sides are developing anti-missile defense, one can demonstrate fairly easily and logically -- I'll not take up time for that now -- that as a result the level of stability is only reduced. If we are talking about countering an anti-missile defense with some kind of anti-ABM defense, then, again, on the basis of very simple logical thought, we can demonstrate that given this the level of stability would be in some way restored. In the next spiral that is, of course, undesirable and that we oppose. However, it would be restored at a much greater material expenditure for the side that implements the anti-missile defense than for the side that implements these retaliatory measures. So these are the circumstances I have in mind, that it is much cheaper and much more effective, even from the point of view of international security, to counter this very anti-missile defense, this star wars program, with methods that will effectively prevent, so to speak, hopes for this very mssile defense, hopes that one side will be completely protected, and under this protection it will be able to make the first strike and do everything it likes.

In this connection I want to recall that at one time, if I am not mistaken, Weinberger was asked what would his reaction -- what would America's reaction be to a situation where the Soviet Union unilaterally created such an anti-missile defense system. Weinberger said that the United States could not allow this. In this instance the logic of our response is, in general, this: We, too, cannot allow this, but if one wants to be specific as to what technical measures would be envisaged in order to carry out such a neutralization, I would put it like that -- this anti-missile defense. First and foremost, it is clear that it is much easier when one is talking about the neutralization of targets, say, which are in a stationary orbit, than of targets, mobile missiles, and warheads. Among such measures one could name various kinds of space means that could, at some such time, be directed to neutralizing this anti-missile defense. And, I say again, this is a much cheaper way.

[Gerasimov] Thank you. I recall that U.S. General Omar Bradley once said that if for a missile you invent an anti-missile, then for an anti-missile you can invent an anti-anti-missile, and for an anti-anti-missile you can invent an anti-anti-anti-missile, then you will have an endless, wanton arms race, so it is better to call a halt.

[Arbatov] Generally speaking, in my opinion, apart from Reagan, hardly anybody in the United States believes in this shield. Everyone has view in his own mind -- various groups in the United States have different SDI's in mind. One of the most popular is the SDI as a means of economically undermining the Soviet Union. In this respect the vital element is the fact that we will not submit to this. They want this very much. A group of our scientists has just arrived from Erice and they say that the Americans from Livermore have simply been urging them: Look, let's build the SDI together. There are some people present here who have been to Erice. Let's build together. Come to our laboratories -- I, of course, am not sure whether they would let us if they did agree. But, why is this? Because they are calculating on undermining us economically, and therefore, we would like to say in advance that this will not happen. The Americans, by the way, are already undermining themselves, by this excessive military expenditure.

[Goldanskiy] That is essentially, what I have said, and in this instance I would like to develop a little the idea set out very precisely in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement. This idea is that the hopes of economic -- so to speak, of ruining our national economy by drawing us into this anti-missile defense race, these hopes are futile, because it is possible to find an effective counteraction to this ABM program, that is, essentially, to somehow, so to speak, go back to the level that currently exists, without any serious economic expenditure in the nature of the trillions of dollars that the United States is planning for this.

[Unidentified reporter from Soviet television's "Vremya" program] Judging from news coming in, the idea has emerged lately in the United States that somehow all the questions connected with the forthcoming Soviet-American summit have already been decided. For example, White House spokesman Speakes said recently in this context that if the meeting takes place, fine, but if it doesn't take place, then that's really not too bad, either. How would you comment on such a mood, and on such a statement?

[Aratov] You know, generally speaking, an attempt is being made -- I think Valentin Mikhaylovich already said as much -- to substitute for the main issue of the Geneva accord, that both sides committed themselves to take measures toward a normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations, an improvement in the international situation, and a speeding up of the process of the talks on arms limitation, to substitute for this the issue about the meeting, and to substitute the issue of the means for the issue of the end.

This, generally speaking, is a deliberate falsification, as is the falsification about the way things are today. As far as I understand, absolutely nothing has changed, and two decisive points still remain on this meeting that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke about. The first is the political atmosphere and the second is that the meeting must yield results. The rest is all needless complication.

[Falin] The first comment I would like to make is about what Speakes said: It doesn't matter to us whether there is a meeting or not. And: If there is a meeting, fine, we'll get by if there isn't one. This shows the arrogance and conceit that is demonstrated in their statements of their positions by such representatives -- certain representatives, anyway -- of the American side. They might as well say: We don't care if there is a war or not; there can be tension, or the world can be a better place, we don't care. The American people will survive, so be it.

The second thing that must be said here is what is the reason, what is the central factor behind all that is not right with the world at the moment? What is the main reason for the burden that has been laid on the shoulders of mankind and on what does the future depend, even the question of the life of mankind? Too many weapons have been accumulated in the world, and if things proceed as certain leaders in Washington would like them to -- and that is that more and more weapons are accumulated, more and more refined weapons -- even today they are talking about the need to bring into the United States arsenals not just binary chemical weapons but also bacteriological weapons -- then the question as to when the catastrophe comes is not a question of whether it comes or doesn't come, but simply a question of when it will come.

Naturally, when we think about a Soviet-American meeting, and when our leadership poses this question, the main issues are at the center of attention. The main question is: What must be done to stop this crazy spiral and what must be done to finally begin to reduce the level of military confrontation so that those weapons systems that threaten the very life of mankind are banned and removed from the arsenals of states?

We belillve -- and this has been stated more than once recently at the very highest level in our country -- that in practical terms the most urgent question is the question of ending nuclear tests. This is the question of ending the improvement of weapons, the question of ending work on giving these weapons the nature of conventional weapons that could be used in conventional military operations, including against nonnuclear countries, as we know arises from the charter of the U.S. Armed Forces. So that in this regard, nothing irreparable occurs. Deeds are necessary; encugh words have already been said.

[Unidentified questioner] CZECHOSLOVAK TELEGRAPH AGENCY. One of the main U.S. arguments against an end to nuclear explosions is that they -- these explosions are necessary for the reliability of nuclear weapons. Comrade Arbatov has touched on this problem. I have this question: The Soviet Union has for over a year not conducted any nuclear tests. Does this problem worry you? Do you not have any fears for the Soviet Union's nuclear security?

[Goldanskiy] The main thing I would like to emphasize -- and Georgiy Arkadyevich has already mentioned this -- is the question as to whether nuclear weapons are seen as a means of waging war; that is, is it a question of testing for waging war or of testing to hold war in check?

A more than sufficient level of armament has therefore already been accumulated for the deterrence of war, and here there is no need for tests, so all the tests that are being done are tests directed toward waging war.

[Gerasimov] There is also a question from Mr Danilow representing U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. Virtually every day the Soviet Union calls for the cessation of testing; virtually every day the United States says that it will not agree. So why insist so stubbornly on banning tests? Diplomacy is the art of the possible. Question: Do you believe that at the last minute the United States will soften its stance?

[Arbatov] You know, it very often happens in politics that things happen, things start, only when it is no longer possible to do nothing. And that is why we have to fight so stubbornly for each movement forward. yes, Mr Danilow, so far the Americans have not agreed to this, but if you recall what Reagan and his entourage said in 1980 and 1981 you will see that there have been movements in their positions, albeit cosmetically and pro forma. At that time they opposed all talks, they spoke about us only as the evil empire and, in general, there was no discussion of anything. I think the United States will change its position when it becomes clear to the leaders that it cannot be otherwise, that they cannot but change their position, that this will be the entire situation both in the country and in the alliance and in the world, in public opinion everywhere. I still believe that this force exists. You know, all the same, something is happening, these movements toward a new political way of thinking. I recall that recently I was discussing Chernobyl with one of my American friends, and he said to me: You know, completely new approaches are suggesting themselves. The most terrible thing that the Soviet Union could do to the United States is to detonate all of its nuclear warheads on its own territory. Then a rapid and painless death would befall you, and we Americans would have to die a prolonged death, in torment and nightmares. Yes, indeed, one aspect of this entirely new situation is that we are being drawn all the time to some kind of traditional, old, medieval -- or at least prenuclear -- approaches to problems. I hope this will not remain so for long; it is an unnatural situation. That is the detachment from reality that we can observe in U.S. policy today.

[Goldanskiy] I would like to add a couple of words here.

[Gerasimov] Please do.

[Goldanskiy] I would like to say, as the question happens to haven been asked by an American, that there exists the term Doomsday Machine [preceding two words spoken in English] that is, the machine of judgment day...

[Arbatov, interrupting] What will they think of next?

[Goldanskiy] ... which has long been talked about. It is said that the immense stockpile of nuclear weapons accumulated by each of the sides at present guarantees -- more or less, so to speak -- that should one side decide to commit suicide, this would entail not only its suicide but the end of all on earth. It is therefore time to shout literally at the top of one's voice here about this circumstance.

[Falin] One should also add the point that has been made already, that the Americans are stubbornly continuing the line of drawing the Soviet Union into a race for the development [sozdaniye] of new weapons systems, and these systems are getting more and more expensive literally day by day. It is a way of waging war without using weapons, in effect.

It is a line the Americans have been essentially officially pursuing since 1947, when the requirement was defined of putting the Soviet system into such unfavorable external conditions in which this system would have to function under maximum external pressure.

[Unidentified correspondent] Czechoslovak radio. It is known that President Reagan's administration has not signed a single treaty with the Soviet Union on limiting the nuclear arms race. Are there any grounds to speak today of motives that would lead to a change in Washington's stance?

[Arbatov] I don't see any as yet. It seems to me that what can be discerned is something rather different. I won't venture to speak personally and personify that policy, but in American policy as a whole, what is discernible is something else: a desire to hurry up and destroy as much as possible by 1988, so that afterwards even the successors of the present administration will have a hard job restoring it. So they're undermining SALT, undermining the ABM Treaty, undermining... [sentence trails off]

[Gerasimov] It's not just undermining it. It's the bulldozer syndrome.

[Arbatov] yes, the bulldozer syndrome, as Gennadiy Ivanovich says. And you know, when you look at it, all the treaties are being [changes thought] by the Americans. The Americans are going against international law and against international organizations. Not without reason. It's the way of these people. They want to rid themselves of all restrictions, the people who dictate policy. I don't want to name them. I don't even know their names, and it's not important anyway. And it's all there: The Americans are obliged, for example, under two agreements, obliged to conduct -- they've unertaken an obligation, just as we have -- negotiations on a total ban on nuclear tests.

[Falin] Not just negotiate, but reach agreement.

[Arbatov] Yes, to strive -- to strive to achieve a total ending of nuclear tests. Whereas -- there's a resolution of the Senate, there's a resolution of the House of Representatives. But they have had no effect. Therefore it's difficult to understand this otherwise than as a sort of desperate attempt to smash up whatever they can so as to make it more difficult to effect that return to common sense that is dictated by the whole situation in the world today.

[Mikhnovich] Mikhnovich, APN. My question is this: The practice has grown in recent years of holding confidential talks between the USSR and the United States. Is this practice not conducive to precisely the conspiracy of silence that Academician Arbatov has been speaking of?

[Falin] International relations are too complex, they have to many layers and too many facets for us to be able to settle in advance on any one method of doing business. If at a particular stage confidential exchanges of views, correspondence and so on, help us to bring our positions closer together; if the American side finds this method more acceptable, for reasons of an internal nature, so as to adopt a more reasonable position, then, in the interests of solving the problems, it would naturally be absurd on our part to object to this way of doing things. So let us, I suggest, start from the premise that the Soviet side will certainly continue to use all methods and means in seeking to constructively solve the problems of Soviet-American relations and international problems generally, in the interests of greater stability and security in the world.

[Gerasimov] Well, we're already glancing at the clock, and here's a question from the newspaper MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, for Academician Arbatov -- and it's about clocks: In your book, "Entering the Eighties" ["Vstupaya v Vosmidesyatiye"], you mentioned the symbolic clock on the cover of the journal "ATOMIC SCIENCE BULLETIN" ["BYULLETEN UCHENYKH ATOMSHCHIKOV"]. In 1980, the clock's hands were moved from 1151 to 1153; a year later, the clock showed the time as 1156. What time would you set the symbolic clock at today, after the extension of the Soviet moratorium?

[Arbatov] Well, I'd put it like this: I'd say that at present there are two hands grasping that knob by which the hands of the clock are moved -- one is trying to turn them back, turn the hand back, as far back as possible, and perhaps later even sweep this nuclear clock of the table altogether; while the other is stubbornly nudging it forward towards the fateful brink. We are hovering on that decisive borderline; and whose hand is the stronger is not just something that the future will show. I think it depends on us all: On the Europeans, and the Asians, and the Americans, and the Soviets -- all of us. It's our decision.

[Goldanskiy] As chess is so much in the news just now, I would add that we must all try to ensure that the flag doesn't fall. That's the main thing!

[Gerasimov] Valentin Makahylovich, what's your opinion?

[Falin] My opinion is that for a long time, the clock has been a symbol; now, it's become a reality. In a situation in which American first-strike weapons have been deployed, and missiles take 6 to 8 minutes to reach their target, 54 minutes already corresponds to a real arrangement of forces. We are living 6 minutes away from war. Indeed, if we assume and presuppose that the Americans were to begin to implement the SDI program, then mankind would be living 30 seconds away from war, when any short-circuit in the system that is called the Strategic Defense Initiative would entail irreversible consequences. Therefore, the issue of moving the clock-hand backward or of removing the clock from the table, as Academician Arbatov said, is a task for all of mankind, and it is an extremely pressing task, for the clock is ticking and it is counting out the time that you and I have.

[Gerasimov] The time for our press conference has elapsed. Until we meet again!

COMMENTATORS VIEW MERITS OF MORATORIUM EXTENSION

Zhukov on Reaction

PM261000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "A New, Decisive Stage"]

[Text] Our planet is vast, but in the age of electronic communications billions of people are learning news that could be of profound interest to them in a matter of seconds.

In Moscow it was 2100 when M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, appeared on viewers' television screens to deliver a statement on one of the key problems of international politics -- the problem of banning nuclear tests. Within an hour Moscow received the first responses to this statement.

The USSR decision to once again extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, its appeal to Americans' reason and dignity, and its appeal to the U.S. President not to miss another historic chance on the road to ending the arms race are the subject of lively comment throughout the world.

However, at President R. Reagan's California ranch, where his office has been transferred for the vacation period, they are pretending that nothing has happened. When correspondents spoke to White House spokesman L. Speakes, he said that they "had not yet seen" the text of the Soviet leader's statement but nevertheless said in the same breath that he "does not think there is anything specific in the Soviet proposal." Anonymous "high-ranking representatives" of the U.S. Administration, the State Department, and the Pentagon hastened to say, as a CNN television correspondent reported, that "the question of signing an agreement on ending nuclear tests this year at a summit meeting is really not on the American delegation's agenda at the forthcoming meeting."

These initial responses from "high-ranking U.S. representatives" confirm that they have no wish to renounce their old, militarist way of thinking. True, at the same time cheerful assertions that the Soviet leader's statement "opens the way" for a new Soviet-American summit meeting have begun to be heard across the ocean.

In this connection first of all it is permissible to ask: Has the Soviet Union placed any obstacles in the way of this meeting before? Has it "closed the way" to such a meeting by its actions? The Soviet Union has always been and still is an advocate of summit meetings, which provide an opportunity to discuss and resolve the most important issues of interstate relations!

But I -- and probably many other Soviet people -- have several more legitimate questions: How does Washington conceive of dialogue at summit level? What would it like to discuss? What results does it expect?

Let us consider. The American Administration, as we have discovered from the latest statements by its spokesmen, has no wish to join the moratorium on nuclear explosions. It does not even want to hear about ending nuclear tests. It also does not intend to discuss the question of preventing the militarization of space -- this, incidentally, has also been confirmed by the Presdent himself. It does not wish to renounce nuclear weapons -- on the contrary, it is in a hurry to create more and more new varieties of them that are even more lethal.

In vain do I seek an answer to simple, clear questions in the statements by leading U.S. figures: How do they imagine a summit meeting? What, in their opinion, must be discussed by the leaders of the two largest powers? The weather, or what? Or are they to talk about everything and nothing, so to speak, leaving aside the most burning problem of today - the problem of preventing a nuclear space war?

When you read what is now being written in Washington and hear over and over again what is being said -- that they have no intention of accepting the Soviet proposal to draw up an agreement on ending nuclear tests and sign it this year at the summit meeting -- then for me personally the question cannot help arising: What then is the point in the USSR and U.S. leaders meeting?

I believe, however, that life will nevertheless compel these gentlemen to understand that the time of total license has passed and sunk into oblivion. [paragraph continues]

If, for example, State Department Spokesman Redman allowed himself to reject the idea of the United States joining the Soviet moratorium 45 minutes before the beginning of the speech by the Soviet leader, this not only attests to a violation of the elementary norms of diplomatic conduct but also to a total lack of understanding of the current international situation. Washington has failed to understand or else has no wish to grasp the main point: Whether it likes it or not, the Soviet moratorium is working for the cause of peace and working successfully, and the longer Washington turns a blind eye to this the greater the moral and political damage it will incur.

Oh how much the bosses of the American military-industrial complex who set the tone in the U.S. capital would like the USSR to resume its nuclear tests! How hard they tried, conducting 18 tests one after the other in Nevada, hoping to provoke us to renounce our moratorium!

The Soviet Union, however, has not given in to the provocation. It has issued a calm, firm warning: If necessary, our power will be able to respond to any challenges from the United States, including its infamous program of preparation of "star wars." An answer will be found quickly, and it will not be what the United States expects. The country's security is a sacred matter for Soviet people and will be ensured. But we proceed from the fact that the political course mapped out by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and elaborated upon by the 27th CPSU Congress creates real possibilities to curb bellicose militarists, eliminate nuclear weapons, and change the development of events for the better.

Yes, our moratorium, which, as time has shown, has been an impressive, clear measure as far as hundreds of millions of people are concerned, is exerting an ever-increasing influence not only on broad public opinion but also on political parties, governments, and the policies of many states.

The true nature of the present Washington administration's aggressive policy is becoming increasingly evident. It is no accident that even NATO Supreme Allied Commander in Europe General Rogers recently said that the alliance between the United Stated and its allies is at present experiencing "an acutely critical period" -- the allies are increasingly persistently demanding that their "big brother" switch from dangerous confrontation with the socialist countries to seeking mutually acceptable solutions.

Outside NATO the moratorium is having an even stronger impact on the international situation. An authoritative group of six countries has formed that represents four continents and consists of India, Argentina, Mexico, Sweden, Greece, and Tanzania. They are consistently in favor of banning nuclear tests and ending the arms race. Their position is shared by the majority of nonaligned states. The Soviet peace initiatives are actively supported by the UN General Assembly.

Even in the United States, where any peace initiative of ours is either presented in a distorted way and condemned or passed over in total silence, our moratorium is also working. The hospitality recently shown by the Americans to participants in the Kiev-New York Cycle Race for Peace and the Mississippi Peace Cruise organized by the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace in conjunction with members of American antiwar movements, and also the influx of American delegations and tourist groups to the USSR are a clear illustration of this.

Whereas only this spring a mere 42 percent of Americans were in favor of banning nuclear tests, this summer more than half of them -- 56 percent -- are in favor of this step. [paragraph continues]

Whereas last year, after the announcement of our moratorium, only a few individuals in the U.S. Congress spoke in favor of joining it, in July this year their number had reached 150. And the other day, by a majority of 234 to 155, the House of Representatives decided to stop financing tests of nuclear weapons with a yield of more than 1 kiloton.

The number of peace organizations in the United States is growing. Whereas in 1984 there were 1,350 organizations working for peace, in 1985 another 4,000 local antiwar organizations and 200 national ones made their appearance. This year their total number has reached 5,700. As time goes on, these organizations more frequently establish cooperation with Soviet antiwar movements. This is understandable: People are becoming increasingly aware of the terrible, bloody impasse into which America is being led by its present leaders, who are crazy about the arms race.

How much further can they go if, for example, THE WASHINGTON POST can publish an article under heading "The Creation of Forces for the Period after (!) World War III," which states: "Behind the scenes, often in total secrecy, members of the military have spent almost $20 billion to create a command, control, communications, and intelligence network -- a network the pentagon calls 'C 3I' -- of which a large part is intended to survive a long nuclear war.... This will allow the United States to prepare for a fourth (!) world war."

The delirium of the maniacs obsessed by ideas of a third and even a fourth world war is counteracted by the calm but firm and decisive peace-loving political course taken by the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries -- a course dictated by the new thinking of the nuclear age. As time goes on, millions of people in the West are becoming more deeply aware that in the nuclear age it is only conceivable to ensure security by political, not military means and it is impossible to safeguard the security of some at the cost of weakening the security of others,

But as Washington clearly has no wish to reckon with this relity, people everywhere, including the United States, are reaching the inevitable concusion with increasing certainty that the time has now come for decisive, responsible action. They realize that the statement by the general secretary of CPSU central committee on 18 August creates favorable conditions for the immediate development of such action. I stress: immediate!

Therefore, a new stage in the struggle to prevent a nuclear war is already beginning -- an exceptionally important state, if not a decisive one.

The situation as a whole is favorable for achieving success in this struggle. The defenders of peace are now armed with a well-balanced, logical program of action intelligble to all.

People can see:

The 15 January Soviet proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000 are fully in line with the demands of the age.

The package of contructive proposals that the USSR has submitted at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons opens up the way to accords:

The complex of measures to reduce armed forces and conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals proposed by the Soviet Union in conjunction with its Warsaw pact allies awaits discussion and adoption.

The broad program drawn up by the USSR to ensure security and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific is in the vital interest not only of the people of this region but also of the whole world.

The Soviet plan for "star peace" that counters the American "star wars" program and envisages the formation of a world space organization awaits discussion in the United Nations.

The new Soviet proposals on chemical weapons make it possible to sign a convention by the end of this year or next year on banning these weapons and eliminating stockpiles of them, as well as the industrial base for their manufacture.

The proposals submitted at the Stockholm conference by the USSR and fraternal socialist countries in cooperation with other participants in this conference have opened the way for reaching important agreements on the nonuse of force, the notification of military exercises and troop movements, the exchange of annual plans for military activity, and verification.

The Soviet plan for setting up international procedures for the safe development of nuclear power has been submitted for discussion with all interested organizations.

The socialist countries have drawn up proposals on the formation of a comprehensive international security system, which await discussion at the next UN General Assembly session.

No one can refute the indisputable fact that solution of the urgent, burning problem of the current day -- the problem of banning nuclear tests -- world serve as a prologue to implementing this comprehensive program and to radically improving the world situation.

Round Table Debates Issue

PM270854 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

["IZVESTIYA Round Table" interview with Gene LaRocque, head of the Center for Defense Information, and Prof Mikhail Milshteyn, senior scientific employee of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute, by special correspondent Aleksandr Palladin: "Will the Explosions in Nevada cease" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Demonstrating a love of peace, goodwill, and a desire to curb the arms race, the Soviet leadership has once again decided to extend the unilaternal moratorium that it imposed on nuclear explosions more than a year ago. In his statement on Soviet television on 18 August M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that this very responsible decision was made in the interests of all the people of the owrld and was dictated by the need to halt the locomotive of militarism leading manking to the nuclear abyss. The world has thus been given an opportunity to judge who really wants to end the reckless course that benefits the arms manufacturers alone, and who continues to choose peace-making phraseology, essentially amounting to the assertion that the shortest path to disarmament is paved with missiles and bombs, in preference to new thinking consonant with the modern era.

This is discussed by a retired U.S. Navy admiral and a retired Soviet lieutenant general who activerly campaign for the easing of tension and the alimination of the threat of war.

Editorial Office: Admiral, you presumably awaited the news from Moscow with particular impatience. After all, it was your organization that, more than 1 year ago, urged the U.S. and USSR Governments to halt nuclear tests...

LaRocque: Yes, the Center for Defense Information has a double reason to be glad at the Soviet leadership's decision to extend the moratorium to 1 January 1987. Of course, it would be better if the Reagan administration were to follow your example. As a professional military man, I wholly share M.S. Gorbachev's opinion that in a world that already has too many weapons, their further stockpiling is senseless: No power is now able to ensure its own security independently and the only thing that increases as stocks of bombs and missiles increase is the risk of the destruction of all life on earth.

Was I surprised by the reaction of the White House, which again rejected out of hand the Soviet proposal to take the first step toward curtailing the arms race -- that is, the ending of nuclear tests? Unfortunately, no. No matter what Reagan and officials from his entourage say about their desire to achieve the complete elimination of nuclear missiles, their true intentions, which, incidentally, even the White House itself sometimes openly states, amount to the creation of new means of mass destruction, including in space.

Milshteyn: By refusing to join the moratorium, the Reagan administration IS PURSUING THE ILLUSION [capitalized passage published in boldface] of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. Otherwise Washington would not limit itself to statements that nuclear war must not be launched and cannot be won. But meanwhile the tests in Nevada continue, because the work to create combat lasers and new warheads for Tridents, the MX system, and cruise missiles is continuing.

The fundamental difference between the USSR and U.S. approach to questions of the moratorium is clear to literally everyone. The Soviet Government's decision to continue to refrain from testing resulted from a scrupulous analysis of the situation. In so doing we deliberately incurred costs, since during the moratorium's term of operation so far the United States has conducted a further 18 tests in addition to its existing considerable advantage in numbers of nuclear tests. The main thing for us is to facilitate the Geneva disarmament talks as much as possible, to get them moving, and thereby to resume the arms limitation process. Washington's answer to Moscow was again "no!" and was blurted out with unseemly haste, even though all parts of M.S. Gorbachev's statement are worthy of careful study.

Editorial Office: Furthermore, this is not the first time that the Reagan administration has presumed to speak for its allies. In this way, it seems, the White House is trying to prevent dissent in the NATO camp. A typical example of the imperial form of conduct!

Milshteyn: Absolutely correct. But today only London displays a readiness to meekly align with Washington. Even in the statements of some FRG officials you can hear support for our decision.

Editorial Office: Thus the USSR's efforts are not in vain and our unilateral moratorium is not pointless?

LaRocque: I have no right to give advice to your government and people. But, as a true patriot, I want to state with the utmost conviction that the Soviet leadership's decision to continue to refrain from tests meets the supreme interests of all countries, including the United States. It is not without reason that the feelings of my fellow-countrymen are changing right before my eyes. More and more Americans are coming to believe in the sincerity of the USSR's desire to end the nuclear arms race and reach appropriate international agreements. [paragraph continues]

For that reason the Reagan administration is finding it increasingly difficult to go on with the explosions in Nevada: Each new test of this kind reminds people that silence has long reigned at your nuclear test ranges. Hence the increasingly loud appeals to the White House to take the Soviet proposals seriously. This is also demonstrated by the reaction of the people who have recently contacted our center.

Milshteyn: The Washington administration is acting contrary to the feelings of the masses. When I took part in the recent peace cruise on the Mississippi, I saw for myself once more how great the desire for peace is among ordinary Americans.

LaRocque: In that sense the changes on Capitol Hill are particularly remarkable. Congress, which until recently rubber-stamped the administration's military programs, is increasingly often advocating their reduction, sometimes even their complete curtailment. This applied to the plans for the creation [sozdaniye] of space weapons and new types of chemical weapons, was expressed in the legislators' demands for a considerable cut -- more than 10 percent -- in the overall amount of military spending requested by the White House, and was reflected in a resolution banning further nuclear arms tests.

Editorial Office: Despite all that, how does the Reagan administration hope to go on misleading the U.S. and world public?

Milshteyn: By using all the same old pseudoarguments Washington used to justify its reaction to M.S. Gorbachev's statement. In part old hackneyed cliches, in part recently devised theses. There is also the attempt to portray the Soviet proposals as pure propaganda, allusions to the need to anticipate future agreements with a strict system of verification [proverka], claims that when the moratorium was announced the USSR had already carried out all the tests it needed and did not need any more, and arguments about U.S. national security and that of its NATO allies, which, it is claimed, would suffer from the ending of the explosions in Nevada.

None of these arguments stands up even to elementary criticism. Adm LaRocque has already mentioned the fact that true concern for national security is incompatible with an unrestrained arms race. Many other U.S. experts are of the same opinion. While constantly talking about monitoring [kontrol] and verification [proverka], the Reagan administration has so far said nothing intelligible about what it specifically has in mind or on what terms it would agree to ban nuclear tests. The Soviet Union by its actions has shown its goodwill on this question, by allowing U.S. specialists to visit the Semipalatinsk region, where our tests were carried out prior to the moratorium, and to install their scientific equipment there to record seismic disturbances. So to all intents and purposes the verification [proverka] of the cessation of tests is already being carried out in our country. Washington, however, invites Soviet scientists to Nevada to monitor [kontrolirovat] the course of explosions continuing there.

LaRocque: If anyone is engaging in propaganda, and crude and dishonest propaganda, it is the Reagan administration. For example, how can it seriously be claimed that the United States needs to overtake the USSR in the number of tests, when it is common knowledge that even at the time the moratorium was announced the Soviet side had conducted over 200 fewer nuclear explosions! References to the problem of monitoring [kontrol] are simply grating. They are particularly inappropriate now, when your country, demonstrating honesty and an interest in ending nuclear tests as soon as possible, has offered our experts the opportunity to monitor in person the situation in the region where your nuclear tests were conducted prior to 1 August 1985.

Editorial Office: In his 18 August statement, M.S. Gorbachev proposed that a second meeting with President Reagan deal with specifics: that is be crowned by the signing of an agreement on the ending of nuclear tests...

Milshteyn: A very timely and valuable proposal. All the people of the world, including the Soviet and the American people, would welcome a new summit, since they pin great hopes on it. It goes without saying here that such a meeting should not be reduced to a simple exchange of opinions. If, as Mikail Sergeyevich has proposed, a summit were held and culminated in the signing of an agreement on the ending of nuclear tests, that event would go down in history as a turning point of Soviet-U.S. relations and the disarmament movement. Furthermore, such a meeting would represent the practical embodiment of the commitments President Reagan and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee assumed in Geneva last November. Unfortunately, so far you have to talk about this in hypothetical terms because the White House has not shown any interest in a constructive continuation of the dialogue begun in Geneva. Instead, the Washington administration is spurring on the arms race and heading toward a further fueling of international tension, undermining the arms limitation agreements that have been concluded in previous years. That is how Washington is preparing for a new summit.

Benefits or Joint Ban Viewed

PM261132 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[I. Zakharov article: "Obvious Advantages. The Termination of Nuclear Explosions -- A Way Toward Improving the International Situation"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987 has encountered broad approval on all continents. All honest people on the planet place a high value on the prolonged silence at Soviet nuclear tests sites and on our new initiative, which demonstrates the USSR's commitment to the policy of peace.

But there are also people, particularly among transatlantic figures, who, in a display of feigned naivety, pretend to be at a loss: Why should the Russians attach such great importance to such an insignificant issue at the termination of nuclear tests? The hypocrisy of this naivety is obvious. Such reasoning can be expected only from those who do not understand, or rather are unwilling to understand, the realities of the nuclear and space age, from those who deliberately oppose the solution of the foremost problem of our time -- the termination of the arms race and the elimination of nuclear weapons on earth.

The Soviet Union is profoundly convinced that the termination of nuclear explosions would constitute a true breakthrough toward halting the nuclear arms race and would create conditions for the elimination of nuclear weapons. This belief is based on an in-depth analysis of the influence of the effect of nuclear tests on the development [razvitiye] of technical means to wage war, on people and the environment, and on the climate of the international situation as a whole.

From the military-technical viewpoint, the importance of a nuclear test ban is determined by the position tests occupy in the process of the development [razrabotka] of new varieties and types of mass destruction weapons. It can be said without any exaggeration that nuclear tests play a determining role in the creation [sozdaniye] of new weapons. [paragraph continues]

This is because nuclear tests, regardless of their yield, are an integral part of programs for the creation [sozdaniye] of any new nuclear charges or the modernization of obsolescent ones, be they warheads for ICBM's, SLBM's, or cruise missiles or nuclear charges for aviation bombs. It is no accident that the entire series of nuclear explosions conducted at the test site in Nevada while the Soviet unilateral moratorium has been in effect was meant for the development [razrabotka] of nuclear charges for strategic missiles being developed [razrabatyvayemyy] under the MX, Midgetman, and Trident programs.

The last few years have seen a sharp increase in the dangerous role of nuclear tests in connection with the "Strategic Defense Initiative" -- the so-called "star wars" program -- which has been announced in the United States. The creation [sozdaniye] of space-strike means, and primarily of the nuclear-pumped laser, considered in the United States to be one of their most promising components, is impossible without the detailed testing [otrabotka] of this device's nuclear part, in other words without nuclear explosions. The fatal nature of SDI for mankind's peaceful development and for the stability of the strategic situation has been repeatedly and convincingly proved by both Soviet and foreign scientists, politicians, and military figures. The direct link between nuclear explosions and the "star wars" program and other plans for creation [sozdaniye] of "third generation" weapons provides incontrovertible proof that the continuation of explosions is aimed at whipping up the arms race and at an unrestricted nuclear escalation.

Indeed, the very process of the improvement and development [sovershenstovovaniye i razrabotka] of more and more new types of mass destruction weapons, a process linked with nuclear tests, poses the threat of unpredictable effect on the environment and on man. No matter how much the U.S. Administration may cover up instances of accidents or loss of control over projects being tested, no matter how much it may praise the reliability of the safety measures being taken, there always is and always will be a chance of unforeseen behavior by the device being exploded. There is no need to search far for examples. Deadly radioactive pollution occurred and serious complications developed recently during an explosion in Nevada conducted under the codename "Mighty Oak." The externally "insignificant" effects of nuclear tests on man have also acquired a permanent nature. According to data from the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, leukemia incidence has increased by 60 percent in regions adjoining some U.S. nuclear centers. A nuclear test ban would rule out the possibility of such cases developing and would contribute much to the prevention of further environmental pollution.

It is impossible to overestimate the political importance of the United States' joining our moratorium on nuclear explosions. Were the USSR proposal accepted, the benefits of such a step for the cause of peace would be enormous. The main benefit would be the display of readiness to abandon the course of nuclear escalation, which is threatening to run totally out of control, a readiness to switch the course of international development along the tracks of detente.

The United States' joining in the moratorium on nuclear explosions would have a positive effect on the solution of a wide range of practical problems of bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations.

First, the question of halting tests in an essential part of the Soviet nuclear disaramement program but, at the same time, it can be solved quite independently and quickly. Independently and quickly, of course, subject to a reciprocal willingeness by the United States.

Second, given the apparently limited nature of this measure (compared with the problem of nuclear disarmament as a whole), it is the simplest, most realistic, and most effective step toward terminating the nuclear arms race. It does not demand lengthy consultations or discussions. Its adoption would help nuclear arsenals become obsolescent and immobilized [omertvleniye] as a result of the termination of the modernization and improvement of the relevant weapons.

Third, a nuclear test ban in the form of a proper treaty would become a prologue to progress at the current Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms, would open the way for the elaboration of accords and treaties in the broad sphere of disarmament, and would help the fundamental improvement of the international climate. It would introduce the elements of trust that are so necessary and lacking to such an extent in current USSR-U.S. relatiions.

Millions and millions of people in all countries acclaim and approve the USSR 's decision to extend the term of the moratorium on nuclear explosions. There must be an end to nuclear explosions on earth. Not only must this be done, it actually can be done. The problem of a ban on nuclear explosions has been studied and elaborated in greater detail than any other disarmament question. From the technical viewpoint, this is a simple step that can be taken quickly and effectively. The verification [kontrol] of compliance with pledges to terminate nuclear explosions can be carried out with the help of just national technical means, not to mention by using international verification [proverka] up to on-site inspection [inspektsiya], as proposed by the Soviet Union.

Now it is a matter of the U.S. leadership's political will. The question is whether it will prove capable of new political thinking. The people in the world hope so.

Dadyants Discusses Decision

PM261338 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Aug 86 p 3

[G. Dadyants "Observer's Notes": "Why We are extending the Moratorium"]

[Text] For more than a year now Soviet nuclear test grounds have been silent. The USSR is not conducting any nuclear explosions -- for either military or peaceful purposes. Three times it has extended the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests introduced on 6 August 1985, and now it has extended it again.

The statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committe, on Soviet television is not just another manifestation of the Soviet Union's goodwill. The decision to extend the moratorium until 1 January 1987 is also a manifestation of new political thinking and of profound understanding of the realities of the nuclear-space age. It is an example of how we must act in the present complex and extremely dangerous international situation.

In today's world whole mountains of mass destruction weapons have been accumulated -- so many nuclear weapons alone have been stockpiled that our planet could be destroyed several times over. Nevertheless, the arms race is not slowing down but is increasing its pace. The militarization of the United States and the entire NATO bloc is proceeding at a faster pace on all fronts. The rate at which military technology is developing is so high that politicians are left with less and less time to realize the danger posed to mankind by this technology.

But this danger is becoming increasingly formidable. In a situation of nuclear confrontation and the constant improvement of mass destruction weapons, even the "balance of fear," on which, so Western politicians believe, postwar peace has been based, is ceasing to be a deterrent factor. Fear merely intensifies mistrust and suspicion. A vicious circle of the buildup of international tension is taking shape. It is perfectly obvious that a continued nuclear arms race and its spread to outer space make a nuclear catastrophe still more likely.

In his statement M.S. Grobachev mentioned two tragedies connected with the technology of the nuclear-space age: the deaths of the crew aboard the American space shuttle "Challenger" and the accident at the Chernobyl AES. These events gave an object lesson in what would happen if nuclear weapons were to be used. Scientists calculate that the explosion of the smallest clear warhead would be equal to three Chernobyls in terms of radiation strength. Now it does not even matter who carries out the notorious "first strike" and who the "counterstrike." The paradox of the nuclear age is that one can die from the effects of one's own warheads being detonated.

Why has the ending of nuclear tests today developed into a key problem of international politics? Because virtually all problems connected with disarmament and the future of the arms race are bound up in this one issue. After all, without nuclear tests it is impossible either to improve or to create new types of nuclear weapons. Ending tests means getting the entire disarmament process moving, while continuing them is equivalent to giving the "green light" to the creation of new arms systems so sophisticated as to be unstoppable.

It is on understanding of this obvious truth that our complicated, extremely responsible, and, to be blunt, difficult decision to again extend our moratorium is based.

It is well-known that the United States still refuses to join our moratorium -- we cannot turn a blind eye to this. What is more, during the period the Soviet moratorium has been in effect, the United States has conducted 15 officially announced and another 3 unannounced nuclear explosions in Nevada. This has been done in a provocatively blatant way -- each new explosion has been timed to coincide either with another of our statements on extending the moratorium or with a new Soviet peace initiative. The American hawks have not been deterred either by appeals to heed the voice of reason or by numerous protests throughout the world, including in the United States itself, against the continuation of nuclear tests.

The flimsiest arguments have been put forward in this connection. It has been claimed, for example, that the United States is seriously "lagging behind" the Soviet Union regarding nuclear tests, although statistics show directly the opposite. There have been references to the fact that it is impossible to establish effective monitoring of nuclear tests -- although the USSR has proposed introducing all forms of verification [kontrol], from national to international, right up to on-site inspection [inspectsii na mestakh]. Even now, when the USSR has agreed to the installation of American monitoring equipment in the semipalatinsk region, when we have located by national means three "secret" American explosions, and when it has become clear once and for all that the problem of verification [kontrol] is no obstacle to ending nuclear tests, it is still exploited in an attempt to cancel a true reluctance to disarm.

As recently as 16 August, after the U.S. House of Representatives voted to end all nuclear tests with a yield in excess of 1 kiloton, President Regan assured Americans in his radio address that this decision "will end" U.S. security and the reliability of the American "deterrence potential."

The real reason for the Reagan administration's reluctance to join the Soviet moratorium is by no means concern for its "deterrence potential." The U.S. military-industrial complex is crazy about the nuclear arms race in the full sense of the word. The 18 nuclear tests in Nevada were required for the creation of new Trident-2 and Midgetmen missile warheads and also for the "star wars" program -- the testing of nuclear-powered x-ray lasers. Of course, Washington's refusal to join the Soviet moratorium is also connected with other aspects of the American Administration's foreign policy course -- its general gamble on resolving world problems by force, its so-called policy of "neoglobalism," and its desire to secure commanding positions in the world. A large part is played by hopes of exhausting the Soviet Union economically, imposing a new round of the nuclear arms race on us, and thereby impeding the implementation of the large-scale plans for the Soviet Union's social and economic development outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress. In other words, the U.S. continuation of nuclear tests serves not only purely military aims but also economic and political ones.

Of course, when it introduced its moratorium on nuclear explosions on 6 August 1985 the Soviet Union entertained no illusions regarding American imperialism and its policies. As M.S. Gorbachev noted, we know who we are dealing with. We also know this today, when we are extending our moratorium for another few months. But the Soviet Union cannot do otherwise. Our decision on the moratorium has been founded and continues to be founded on socialism's commitment as a social system to the cause of peace and on its thotough understanding of its responsibility for the fate of human civilization. The USSR -- both as a socialist state and as a nuclear power -- considers it to be its lofty duty to do everything possible toperserve a peaceful future for the world. The Soviet moratorium proves in practice the seriousness and sincerity of our nuclear disarmament program and our calls for a new policy -- a policy of realism, peace, and cooperation. On behalf of the Soviet people M.S. Gorbachev has appealed to Americans' reason and dignity not to miss another historic chance on the road to ending the arms race, and to President Reagan to impartially reassess the present situation, jettison all superficialities, and overcome delusions regarding the Soviet Union and its foreign policy.

Basically, by once again extending the moratorium, we are giving the U.S. Administration extra time to reflect. Let Washington think about the impasse into which its adventurist, militarist policy could lead the world. The Soviet Union is sure that an agreement on ending nuclear tests could be reached quickly and signed this very year at a Soviet-American summit meeting. One would like to hope that what will prevail in U.S. assessments and actions will be not the interests of the military-industrial complex but the interests of the American people -- their understanding of the need for a joint quest with the Soviet Union for ways to ending the senseless arms race and eliminating the most dangerous enemy of contemporary human civilization -- nuclear weapons.

ARTICLE ANALYZES PERILS OF NUCLEAR ARMS BUILDUP

PM261832 Moscow PRAVDA in Russion 25 Aug 86 First Edition p 6

[V. Volshakov article: "Seeking Brothers in Reason. Deliberations on the New Thinking in the Nuclear Age"]

[Text] This is not the first time one has felt like comparing international observers with astronomers who have intercepted intriguing signals from outer space and are trying to guess what they may be: a message from a different intelligence or the echo of a space storm?

This kind of comparison becomes increasingly valid as the world situation becomes increasingly tense through the fault of U.S. militarist forces. When the slightest reassuring signal comes from across the ocean in response to the USSR's peace proposals, it is not surprising that the Western press reports this fact as almost the dicovery of a new star.

One can understand our Western colleagues. First, the quest for brothers in reason on earth is far more topical for mankind than any such quest in outer space. Second, the West is already in a rather disadvantageous position. Even the bourgeois press writes that during the last year the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have sent a large number of signals testifying that socialism has goodwill and a sensible and just approach to all aspects of terminating the arms race on earth and preventing it in space. If the "capitalist galaxy" to which these signals have been sent had had the willingness to enter a dialogue, a response to even a fraction of the proposals and peace intiatives put forward by us would have already been received a long time ago. Moscow has only just sent a new strong signal of goodwill -- the decision to extend the moratorium on all nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987. Will it produce a reasonable response?

Let us be frank: The recent signals originating, for example, from the center of the U.S. political constellation have not only repeatedly confused political observers but have also discouraged many of them and have made them doubt whether "intelligent life" exists there altogether.

No sooner had Washington reported the "great compromise" on strategic weapons proposed by the United States to the Soviet Union when the White House "clarified" that it does not presuppose a rejection of the "Strategic Defense Initiative," in other words shifting the arms race into space. The question, therefore, is: On what basis is this compromise drawn? Having held the lead in the number of explosions for 40 years, the United States exploded 18 more nuclear devices during the year of the Soviet moratorium.

New nuclear explosions are now being prepared in Nevada in response to the extension of our moratorium through the end of 1986. And it is exactly the same in everyting else. The response to the USSR's proposal to reduce strategic arms was the deployment of new types of missiles and missile-carrying submarines. The response to the appeal for the nonmilitarization of space took the form of tests of space weapons. The latest literally took place a few days ago. In a blatant fashion.

One of the main indicators of reason in any civilization is its desire for self-improvement. Hegel wrote a long time ago that the task of philosophy is "to reveal the infinite in everything finite and to demand the perfection of the finite through reason...." Reason would always be opposed to self-destruction. This is inherent in human nature itself, and its effect is felt in the positive reaction to Soviet peace initiatives by people everywhere. The following figure was cited during M.S. Gorbachev's Moscow meeting with representatives of the International Forum of Scientists for Nuclear Test Ban: 56 percent of Americans were already in favor of the United States joining the Soviet moratorium. This figure has risen to 80 percent in the last few days.

In july the U.S. newspaper MERCURY NEWS published the results of an opinion poll conducted among 23,000 residents of 21 countries including the United States, Canada, leading West European states, Brazil, Argentina, India, Japan, Nigeria, and others. The question was asked: "How do you rate the need to sign a U.S.-USSR arms control treaty in the next few years -- very important, important, unimportant, or extremely unimportant," an average of 50 percent in all countries replied "very important" (with 62 percent in the United States, 65 percent in Britain, and so on).

The broad movement of scientists against nuclear war and for disarmament, the refusal by many of them to take part in SDI work, the shift of growing numbers of parliamentarians, leaders of a number of bourgeois political parties, and religious and public figures in Western countries to positions of active champions of peace, and the support for virtually all the recent large-scale peace initiatives by the USSR and the other socialist states at the United Nations testify to the obvious: The new political thinking in the nuclear age is crystallizing in the social conscience of the family of man.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries have put forward a realistic plan for dismantling the ugly forms of weaponry [vooruzhencheskiye obrazovaniya] that place our planet in a situation that deteriorates ecologically, economically, and morally day by day. A realistic time limit has also been proposed for cleansing the earth of nuclear and chemical filth and "conventional" mass destruction weapons -- by the year 2000.

We take into account, of course, the fact that we speak different languages also in politics. But we do believe that mutual understanding is possible. The socialist world proposes not simply the coexistence of states and people on our planet, but peaceful coexistence on a qualitatively new basis.

It is time to put an end to the strategy of "mutually assured destruction" and the "balance of fear," in other words the nightmare of mutual threat. The "balance of fear" is no longer a factor of deterrence. Fear contributes to the arms race and factor of deterrence. Fear contributes to the arms race and creates a vicious circle of whipping up tension. It is time to embark on a new strategy -- mutually assured survival and balance of trust.

The potential of reason and common sense is evident in the peace message addressed by the socialist world to the capitalist "galaxy." M.S. Gorbachev's August statement has opened yet another breach in the blind wall of that galaxy's technological self-confidence and militarist arrogance.

The following turn of phrase has been heard often in speeches by politicians in the last few years: "Rise above ideological differences." Does this mean, our reader may ask, a rejection of our ideals, of our communist ideology and morals, and of our entire world outlook for the sake of ensuring peace on earth and eliminating the nuclear threat? No, of course not. Does it mean, for the capitalist world, reaching compromise with socialism on the entire package of disarmament problems and rejecting its system of values and its social system? No, this is not how the communists pose the question. The anticommunists are the one who pose it this way.

The question of whether mankind is to be or not to be is answered by anticommunist fanatics with the slogan of the "cold war" times: "Better dead than Red." The narrow-mindedness typical of these "crusaders" prevents them from understanding that we are primarily talking about whether any people at all, regardless of their political beliefs, will remain alive. If only matters were as simple as that, if only it were the fanatics alone who thought in this way. At times even some "realists" in the West seem unable to grasp that communists have an equal right with anticommunists to remain alive and to preserve their beliefs and their way of life. Are the ruling circles of the West, whose ideological reference points range from "just to the left of center" to the "extreme right," prepared -- on the basis of recognizing this right of the socialist world -- to do business with it? Can they overcome the inertia of anticommunist thinking and the Sovietophobia that has grown deep roots in bourgeois political thinking?

These are complex question that cannot be answered comprehensively. Let me single out just a few elements of a possible answer. [paragraph continues]

In itself, the term "Sovietophobia" (fear of Soviet power and of everything linked with the Soviet Union, and simultaneous hatred of it) goes a long way to explain the attitude of "the powers that be" toward us. It is most graphically evident in the example of the present U.S. Administration. In politics it proceeds from the premise that everyting that is good for the USSR is bad for the United States. In the military sphere -- from the necessity to gain military superiority over socialism. The doctrine of U.S. national security is built on the concept of a "decapitating first strike" (clearly a nuclear-missile strike).

What about joing the USSR in pledging not to be the first to deliver a nuclear strike? They are either unwilling or unable to accept this. Unwilling, because it would mean the collapse of the myths about the aggressiveness of communism and the "Marxist plan" to create a "world communist empire" (approximately along the lines of the scenario presented in dozens of varieties in Hollywood movies about the "Soviet invasion" of America). Unwilling, also because this would shake the ideological foundation of the arms race flywheel that produces gigantic profits for the merchants of death. Unable, because they themselves have become captives of these myths, believing them religiously.

What is this if not a vicious circle? Is there a way out of it? Americans love to say that there are at least two ways out of any deadlock. What are the ways out sought in Washington?

So far the Pentagon has not officially admitted that nuclear weapons are virtually unusable. But the "nuclear winter" effect that has been worked out by scientists shows this more and more convincingly. Yet the inertia of militarist thinking in the United States is powerful and prevents the total rejection of these weapons. The "judgment of Solomon" made by the Pentagon and other strategists advising the President boils down to the following: Yes, it is possible to embark right away on a radical reduction of nuclear weapons, since their use in a military conflict would result in a "Mexican draw" (in R. Reagan's words), in other words in mutual suicide. But, while reducing these weapons, it is necessary to achieve a breakthrough in the development [razrabotka] and production of qualitatively new weapons and to significantly overtake the Russians in this. This, in particular, is the long-term goal of the "star wars" program.

History can teach those who are now rattling their laser guns that these expectations will not materialize. Let the historical argument be resolved by the people and their peaceful labor and not by missiles and lasers. By suggesting a program for the limitation and reduction of USSR and U.S. nuclear arsenals with the subsequent inclusion of other nuclear powers in this process and with the elaboration -- under conditions of the nonmilitarization of space -- of a detailed and well-tuned system of international monitoring of any attempts by any state to either surreptitiously build up or recreate anew its own nuclear arsenal, the socialist world proposes the creation of an all-embracing system of international security. It will guarantee equal security for all. But this requires the complete liguidation of mass destruction means, a ban on space- strike weapons, a ban on antisatellite systems and the elimination of such means already in existence, a radical reduction of "conventional" arsenals, and the ensuring of cooperation between states with different social systems in all spheres.

The Soviet Union proposes a realistic opportunity for this at the very next summit meeting to those Washington leaders who speak of their desire to go down in history as peacemakers. It would be irresponsible to miss this chance. After all, to just rename the MX first-strike missile "Peacekeeper" is not enough to be remembered as a peacemaker by future generations, or even by our contemporaries!

We are not afraid of disarmament or cooperation. Furthermore, we need them. The implementation of our plans for communist building is most directly linked with the preservation of peace. Hence the general stipulation by the CPSU in international affairs: to do everything for the strengthening of peace and the termination of the arms race.

Why are our partners in the disarmament talks afraid of this? They are actually afraid of the historical future. Obviously they do not believe too firmly that capitalism can be retained in the international arena other than by the force of arms.

The key foundation of the new political thinking in our nuclear and space age is indeed contained in the recognition of the obvious fact that it is impossible to change the march of world history to anyone's advantage by force, no matter how threatening this force may be; it is contained in understanding the obvious: The buildup of nuclear arsenals will not only fail to enhance security but could, on the contrary, turn into "zero" security, in other words into total self-destruction. Growing numbers of ordinary people, leaders of developed capitalist countries are becoming aware of this truth. One way or another, Washington will have to take the realities of life into account, they cannot be avoided.

We are gaining growing numbers of brothers in reason on earth. Despite all the differences in their political views and beliefs, they understand how great their responsibility is for the fate of our planet and the future generations of earth's inhabitants.

U.S. OFFICIALS' REFUSAL TO DEBATE COUNTERPARTS HIT

LD281154 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Excerpts] Twice this week, on Monday and on Wednesday, news conferences were made by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev concerning this country's decision to prolong the unilateral nuclear test ban it imposed upon itself last 6 August 1985 until 1 January 1987. [passage omitted]

To say that both of these events were of major interest and furnished significant insight concerning Soviet policy objectives in the crucial area of nuclear disarmament is to say very little. But one of the most amazing, if not interesting, aspects was the low profile of the U.S. media. Usually, American correspondents based in the Soviet capital are quite vocal during news conferences that in any way concern the United States. Both of these involved the United States most directly, and yet... The TV cameras and the crews were there. I could see the ABC, NBC, and CNN technicians standing in the aisles, and even though I did not see CBS or any of the correspondents, I'm sure they were sitting somewhere in the crowd. But they had no questions. The West Germans and the Czechs, the Soviets and the French, these and many more addressed questions to some of the most knowledgeable people the Soviet Government had made available. But the American press corps had no questions, especially those who work for the electronic media: TV, with its vast audience and effect on public opinion.

In his opening statement, Academician Arbatov spoke about the wet blanket that had been dropped in news about the Soviet moratorium in the United States, a news blackout on this major issue. Why was the American public being kept uninformed? He went so far as to say that an iron curtain had been dropped on the United States for several years now on everything relating to Soviet peace initiatives. What we are seeing on both Monday and Wednesday, he said, was that iron curtain in action.

According to one authoritative Soviet [as heard] source, American newsmen have been instructed to adopt the classical see nothing, hear nothing, say nothing stance when it comes to the Soviet unilateral test ban. The source, who agreed to talk only on condition that he not be named, said, and I quote: The Americans have been ordered to stay away.

I would have found this a bit hard to believe, were it not for another seemingly unrelated fact. A couple of months of ago, Soviet television invited NBC news to join in an initiative that would allow top government officials in both countries to speak on television, addressing the other nation. The format would have matched the U.S. secretary of state with the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with the chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, one of the top U.S. negotiators in Geneva with his Soviet counterpart, a leading U.S. scientist and his Soviet equivalent. Each pair would have had the opportunity to conduct a brief debate, statements, rebuttals, re-buttals for each side. One debate per day, each to be shown at prime time on each other's television, and if all went well there was even a possibility of the leaders participating.

That was what Soviet TV proposed, and not surprisingly NBC news went for it and added some very constructive ideals. Agreement, full agreement was quickly reached during discussions held in Moscow. Now everything depended on whether or not the participants would indeed agree to participate. On 22 July, Soviet television informed NBC news that three of the four Soviet participants had given their consent and that we were working on the last one. On 23 July, NBC news informed us with great regret that three of the four American candidates had refused to do a public TV debate with their Soviet counterparts. Thus, the project never took place and millions upon millions of ordinary Soviet and American TV viewers were deprived of the chance to listen to top officials presenting their government's case in an open uncensored debate -- deprived because of the Americans' refusal. That refusal had to be the result of a policy decision, a decision clearly aimed at keeping the American people misinformed.

TROOP NOTIFICATION PRINCIPLE AGREED ON AT CDE TALKS

PM281123 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

["At the Stockholm Conference" -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] August 27 TASS -- An important step forward toward achieving results has been made at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. A common stand has been agreed upon in principle on an objectively complicated matter of prior notification of troop movements to Europe from other regions and continents.

Throughout the talks in Stockholm socialist countries consistently declared in favor of prior notification of troop movements that might be a serious source of the destabilization of the military and political situation, of suspiciousness and distrust. Most member-states of the conference gradually demonstrated understanding for this stand.

As a result an arrangement has been achieved that every state will be notifying other participants in the conference of movements of its troops and the further activity of the contingents in Europe will be observed.

A fundamentally new measure of confidence in the military sphere has thus been worked out. [paragraph continues]

It means the development of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and it is fully in accordance with the mandate of the Stockholm conference. The working out of the decision on troop movements acutally concludes the list of measures for prior notification of military activity.

Much remains to be done at the conference to agree upon many important matters, specifically to establish the numerical strength of troops of whose movement prior notification must be made, to decide problems of observing and monitoring military activity. The arrangement achieved opens possibility of progress in working out such measures as the exchange of annual plans of military activity which is subject to prior notification, invitation of observers, etc. [Moscow TASS in English at 1512 GMT on 27 Aug carries a similar report that adds the following information: All participants in the talks contributed to the successful solution of the matter by showing political will and the striving to a mutually acceptable compromise.

[The head of Sweden's delegation, Ambassador Curt Lidgard, speaking at today's press conference highly assessed the arrangement achieved. He said that it will undoubtedly be promoting the solution of other problems that are on the agenda of the Stockholm forum.

[The arrangement in Stockholm on prior notification of troop movements is assessed by local observers as a heartening sign since the participants in the conference have shown that with all differences in the approaches of the sides they can and must find solutions to important problems connected with confidence building and security in the European Continent.]

NATO'S ATTEMPTS TO JUSTIFY MISSILE RACE CRITICIZED

PM201456 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 86 Second Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent Yu. Kharlanov: "Avoiding Answering. Conversation With NATO Headquarters on Nuclear Missiles in Europe"]

[Text] Brussels, Aug -- At the height of the summer vacation I had to wait rather a long time for the NATO switchboard operator to find someone able to talk with me. It was NATO Brussels political headquarters press service employee (Sveysen). I had one question: What has NATO to say about the reminder in M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech that the Soviet Union is proposing the elimination of both U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. Yes, eliminate, not transfer them somewhere else.

The response was a prolonged silence. I had to translate the sentence from M.S. Gorbachev's speech again. Then my interlocutor said very politely: "I'm sorry, you have the wrong place."

"What do you mean the wrong place?"

"The talks on medium-range nuclear missiles are being held in Geneva between the Soviet and U.S. delegations."

"But you can have your own opinion, can't you?"

"Yes, yes, we are well informed. The U.S. delegates in Geneva reguarly report to the U.S. allies on the course of the talks there within the framework of the NATO Special Consultative Group that regularly meets in Brussels. As recently as 24 July U.S. spokesman in Geneva (M. Glitman) gave a detailed account at a group session of what was happening in Geneva and of the prospects for the future." [paragraph continues]

"As a NATO-accredited journalist, you must have the communique for the press on the meeting."

There the conversaton ended. I took out the communique he had mentioned and confirmed that, in fact, it expressed one idea: The NATO Special Consultative Group participants express their support for the U.S. stance in Geneva.

How many times at press conferences and briefings after sessions of NATO military committees and the Special Consulative Group have journalists heard the argument that Soviet SS-20's are mobile missiles and that they can easily be transferred to Siberia and back again. And that therefore in no way can the Russians be trusted. NATO headquarters prouduced the thesis that the withdrawal of U.S. medium-range missiles is undesirable because the Soviets would then keep the advantage in the conventional arms sphere.

Now both the first and second arguments have come to grief. (As for conventional armaments in Europe, the Warsaw Pact countries have put forward a program for their reduction that totally repudiates the thesis of the "imbalance" which, they say, needs to be countered with the aid of U.S. missiles).

Speaking in Brussels, NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington put forward a highly original idea. You see, Carrington said, the fewer missiles and warheads there are in the world, the more difficult it will be to control them. Given the present correlation of forces, he said, if someone hides two missles in a haystack, it is of no great significance from the military viewpoint. But what would happen if the two missiles in the haystack were the last remaining missiles in a nuclear-free world? the NATO secretary general asked.

One can only marvel at the absurd lengths NATO goes to in an effort to justify the Washington-imposed nuclear missiles race and prevent even the very first steps on the path to curbing it!

WARSAW PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

LD271718 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- A working meeting of deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states was held today in Moscow with the participation of representatives of appropriate bodies of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties. A number of topical questions of interaction of allied socialist countries was discussed in the light of their joint foreign policy initiatives aimed at the improvement of the international situation, ending of the arms race and elimination of nuclear weapons, particularly in connection with the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev of August 18, 1986 on the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987.

Taking part in the meeting from the Soviet side was USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kavalyov.

The meeting passed in the atmosphere of businesslike comradely cooperation and identity of views on the questions discussed.

CEMA MEMBERS DISCUSS IAEA CONFERENCE

LD261755 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1329 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Prague, 26 Aug (TASS) -- A meeting has been held here of the chairmen of atomic power committees of the socialist countries. Taking part were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the DPRK, CUBA, Vietnam, the Belorussian SSR, The Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the CSSR, and also representatives of the CEMA Secretariat. They discussed problems connected with the forthcoming special session of the IAEA general conference devoted to safety of work of atomic power stations. They examined issues of further increasing cooperation among IAEA member states in implementation of the USSR proposal for strengthening the international system for safe use of nuclear power engineering. They also discussed topical issues of the work of the socialist countries within the IAEA.

COMMENTARY CHARGES U.S. WITH 'ANTI-LIBYAN PLOT'

PM271504 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column": "Washington's Adventurism']

[Text] Over the last 2 weeks the press has been continually featuring extracts from reports that show that Washington is again hatching a plot against Libya. The foreign mass media are now talking quite openly about the United States' anti-Libyan preparations. UPI, for instance, quoting statements by official administration spokesmen, reported that a number of actions against Libya are being examined, including the development of plans for inflicting a new military strike. First and foremost a powerful naval grouping is being created near Libyan shores, where the aircraft carriers Forrestal and America are already present with a large number of aircraft and assault troops and on board. A third aircraft carrier -- the John Kennedy -- is rushing across the Atlantic to join up with them. That is how the strike force [kulak] is being prepared to the north of Libya. To the south there is already some suspicious (and, needless to say, secret) trouble in Chad. There have been press reports that Washington is preparing to transfer forces to Chad too, particularly if France, which has bases in Chad, supports the White House's anti-Libyan campaign.

But even that is not all. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL has reported that a ranking State Department official is "preparing to visit Europe, seeking collaboration with other countries." In short, Washington hopes to involve its NATO allies in the adventure it is preparing. Back in April broad West European public circles condemned the U.S piracy against Libya and most governments tried to dissociate themselves from it. There was even a split in NATO on this question, with many countries refusing to join in the sanctions introduced by the United States. All this possibly explains the secrecy in which the new concentration of forces near Libyan borders was initially veiled -- Washington did not want to provoke criticism ahead of time.

What has changed now, why is there suddendly a stream of anti-Libyan willingly answering journalists' questions accusing M. al-Qadhdhafi of complicity in "acts of terrorism"? I think that it is a question of a diversionary maneuver. Now that the Soviet peace initiatives are being extensively discussed worldwide, the U.S. Administration has simply no sensible explanation for why it is rejecting these proposals. In this situation the White House clearly got the idea of switching the attention of the public in Western Europe and its own country to another problem so as to avoid answering the main question concerning people. The problem of terrorism was aired again, and it was even hinted that there could be bombings in the next few days in the FRG and Greece.

All these facts show that it is not simply a new anti-Libyan plot that is planned, it is a question of more extensive goals reflecting the present Washington administration's adventurist policy. A policy which complicates the international situation and runs counter to the peoples' aspirations.

Further Analysis

LD271838 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- By TASS political analyst Boris Shabayev: American propaganda media are working at full speed, churning out torrents of invectives and threats against Libya.

In unison with the verbal salvoes is the rumble of practice firing as the American military is holding Sea Wind exercises with Egypt in the Mediterranean. It is being said in Washingon that there can be a repetition of the aggressive attack against the Libyan Jamahiriyah patterned on the April air raid on Tripoli and Banghazi. Is Libya alone threatened? Is this Arab state alone the target of American military-political strategists? These strategists do not even conceal their plans to "remove" the Libyan leaders and install a pro-American regime in that country. But they prefer not to divulge the fact that the plans were brought about by U.S. strategic objectives in the Middle East, rather than by the alleged "fight against terrorism."

It is worthwhile noting Washington's goals as they were set forth by U.S. Vice-President George Bush in an interview with THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER the other day. His remarks can be boiled down to the following: to carry out the so-called Reagan Plan in the Middle East. To achieve this, it is, first of all, necessary to maintain Israel's qualitative superiority in weapons. Secondly, it is necessary to broaden the scope of Israel's direct talks patterned on Camp David. Thirdly, the "radicals" should be isolated, which means undermining the influence of the Arab forces subscribing to patriotic, anti-imperialist positions and upholding the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine. Incidentally, the American vice-president categorically rejected any idea of establishing an independent Palestinian state.

The Arab world unanimously rejected as capitulatory the White House "plan" for Middle East settlement at the time it was conceived four years ago. What lesson have they drawn in Washington? Mr Bush bluntly replied to this question by saying that the U.S. would like to see more people like Al-Sadat and fewer like Al-Qadhdhafi. This explains everything: U.S. aggressive actions against Libya are an integral part of the large-scale campaign of blackmail and intimidation with regard to the Arab states which are obstacles in the way of the implementation of Washington's and Tel Aviv's hegemonistic plans.

U.S. PUBLIC, OFFICIAL ARMS CURB VIEWS CONTRASTED

PM271520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 86 First Edition pp 1, 4

[Report by own correspondent G. Vasilyev: "Will Reason Prevail?"]

[Excerpt] New York -- [Passage omitted] Americans knew that the Soviet moratorium ran out on 6 August and that Washington has responded to Moscow's goodwill with a series of nuclear explosions in Nevada. Many people here were wondering: How would the Soviet Union act in this situation? Would it resume the nuclear tests, for which it had every justification, or, to meet the wishes of the peace-loving public, extend the moratorium and give those who are beset by dreams of military superiority another chance to see reason. The "hawks" hoped that the former would be the case. They say that if the Soviets slam the door it will be easier for the U.S. military-industrial complex to do it black (as well as "gold") deeds, piling up mountains of nuclear and other weapons. But what the Pentagonites and arms manufacturers and all manner of ultrarightists were hoping for and what they were doing their utmost to provoke did not occur.

The Soviet Union's decision to extend the moratorium highlighted for the whole world to see the principled, peace-loving nature of the Soviet power's foreign policy and again focused public attention on the whole range of Soviet proposals aimed at curbing militarism and bringing about a change for the better in international affairs.

People of goodwill in the United States pay tribute to the Soviet Union's perseverance, consistency, and deep sense of responsibility for the fate of peace. But what about those who are cranking up the flywheel of the arms race, for whom to echo of explosions in Nevada is music to their ears?

I phoned the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength" in Washington, an ultrarightist organization with a membership of retired generals who have learned nothing, the most reactionary members of Congress, and anticommunist professors. When I said that I wanted to know their opinion of the Soviet Union's decision to extend the moratorium there was a profound silence at the other end, then they said that there was no expert on the matter available.

I dialed the number of another well-known ultrarightist center -- the "Committee on the Present Danger." They also refused to discuss the moratorium issue. The fact that the normally loud-mouthed "hawks" were struck dumb was indicative of embarrassment, fear of giving themselves away. The most valiant member of the army of ultrarightists is General Daniel Graham, former Pentagon intelligence chief, now director of "High Frontier" -- a militarist organization plugging the star wars plans. His retort was that the Soviet moratorium "has no special significance" since, in the general's view, the "salvation of mankind lies in the deployment of defensive weapons in space."

The "hawk" general is no sentimentalist. In fact, the U.S. Administration, his spiritual ally, also instantly rejected the USSR's proposal on concluding an agreement on halting nuclear tests, stating, through White House Press Secretary L Speakes, that a "moratorium on nculear tests does not accord with the interests of the United States and its friends and allies." The reasons for this stance were unashamedly stated: a desire to continue the development and improvement of nuclear armaments, primarily the nuclear charges for SDI, so dear to General Graham's bellicose heart, which are exploding in underground tunnels in Nevada. What is there to be ashamed of in that! Well, that's clear enough.

The White House's unconstructive and overtly militarist stance is bound to anger those people here who were hoping to see a gleam of reason in the actions of an administration approaching midterm, followed by presidential elections. In fact, the current situation in the United States is different from what it was when the right-wing Republicans came to power and announced that they would "leave communism on the garbage heap of history" and began the accelerated implementation of their 2 trillion dollar program for rearming the United States. The "hawks" no longer dominate the American political sky and legislators are no longer prepared to accept without demur the strongarm, confrontational solutions to international problems proposed by the administration. There are serious doubts about the correctness of this course, there is mounting criticism of it, and there are growing public demands for a serious look at questions of limiting the arms race.

Important causes lie at the root of the substantial changes that have apparent in the U.S. political climate. Five years and more of "military bodybuilding" have not brought the United States victories in the international arena, but have been a heavy burden on the country's economic organism. Awareness of the threat of nuclear catastrophe was a powerful, active political factor prompting acting by the public -- scientists, doctors, the clergy, young people. The Soviet peace initiatives are having an enormous impact on the world. They have shown the real path to a more secure future and have given people hope that mankind can and must break the vicious circle of the arms race.

Recently President Reagan, obviously losing control of himself, angrily cursed the U.S. House of Representatives, accusing it of sins which would gave gotten an American into serious trouble in the McCarthy era. He said that the legislators were "recklessly undermining U.S. national defense." These charges were made against congressmen, because, before leaving for their summer vacation, they voted for a whole series of decisions cutting the Pentagon budget and pushing the administration toward an agreement with the Soviet Union. Adopted in the form of amendments to the military appropriations bill, they deny the Pentagon funds for continuing nuclear tests in excess of one kiloton, prohibit the administration from deploying weapons which overstep the bounds of the SALT II Treaty, cut appropriations for the SDI program, extend the moratorium on antisatellite weapon tests, and deprive the Defense Department of funds for the production of binary and chemical charges.

One week before, a number of similar decisions, albeit in a milder form, had been adopted by the Senate. In September the Conference Committee of the two houses of Congress will coordinate the different versions. The White House is threatening to veto any "unacceptable" bill. But be that as it may, the fact remains. The legislators' "rebellion" reflects the growing antiwar mood in the country and on Capitol Hill.

It is sometimes written here that a struggle is going on deep within the U.S. Administration over questions of foreign and military policy. An influential group of the most active "fixers" upholding the interests of the military-industrial complex, such as Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, his assistant for international security R. Perle, and Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director K. Adelman, who have the backing of the country's extreme right-wing forces, is dragging the country onto the path of a totally unbridled arms race and abandonment of existing Soviet-American accords. Judging by the administration's actual deeds, the "hawks" are still gaining the upper hand in debates in the Washington kitchen. The "moderates" can claim only a few propaganda ruses intended to calm the U.S. NATO allies and stifle criticism on Capitol Hill.

During the months since the Geneva summit Washington has been engaging in complex political acrobatics: It has been trying to simultaneously follow tracks leading in different directions. On the one hand, there has been no shortage of statements on the banks of the Potomac about wanting peace and wanting to seek constructive accords with the Soviet Union. On the other hand, every effort has been made to remove the last brake from the locomotive of the arms race and doom the Soviet-American talks to failure. It is becoming increasingly difficult to keep up the political balancing act.

Those who write about America tend to talk about the contrasts in this great country -- contrasts between wealth and poverty, between efficient mass production and society's meager spiritual reserves. One is now struck by another glaring contradiction: The massive gulf between the country's technological achievements and the level of its leaders' political thinking.

A striking contradiction, a dangerous contradiction. After all, not just the question of war and peace, but mankind's very future now depends on the behavior of the great power's leaders.

Fortunately, the United States is not completely bereft of sensible people whose clear thinking and broad views do the U.S. people proud. I phoned Salmon Creek in California, home of Linus Pauling, outstanding scientist, international Lenin Peace Prize winner and holder of two Nobel Prizes.

"The announcement that the Soviet Union has extended the moratorium on nuclear explosions was very gratifying," Professor Pauling said. "I have always advocated a general and complete nuclear test ban. The treaty would be an important step. Of course I know that President Reagan is against it, that he intends to continue testing new nuclear charges, especially for the SDI program, and that he wants to exhaust the Soviet Union in an arms race. But I have not lost hope. I would like to believe that realism will ultimately prevail in Washington.

"The arms race situation at the moment," Pauling continued, "is totally irrational. We cannot allow ourselves to use nuclear weapons -- it would be suicide for mankind. There is no other solution for us apart from peaceful coexistnece. But the mountains of weapons continue to grow and the instruments of death are becoming more and more complex. The danger of a catastrophe as a result of technical defects or human error is increasing...There is little time left. I believe we can save peace. But for this we need a powerful, worldwide mass movement of peace supporters..."

As I listened to Pauling a rainy day in the distant past came to mind -- a column of demonstrators outside the United Nations and striding among them a tall, thin man carrying a placard demanding a halt to atomic tests in the atmosphere. Then, in 1963, the appeal by Pauling and millions of people like him was heard all over the world. Reason triumphed over politicking. The treaty banning nuclear tests in the three environments was concluded in Moscow. How relieved mankind would be if now, 23 years later, an agreement halting all nuclear tests were signed at a Soviet-American summit!

IMPACT OF U.S. MORATORIUM REFUSAL EXAMINED

LD271634 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- By TASS political analyst Igor Orlov:

By refusing to join the Soviet Union's extended moratorium on nuclear explosions, official Washington has found itself in growing isolation as it demonstratively ignores world public concern and even the opinion of its own allies. Of course, the American Administration is using all levers at its disposal to compel the allies to follow in the wake of its short-sighted and extremely dangerous course towards instigating the nuclear arms race and continuing nuclear tests. The more indicative in this respect, is that despite Washington's arm-twisting tactics, a murmur is rising in Western countries, turning ever more often into criticism of the U.S. negative stand. Undoubtedly, noted the British journal, NEW STATESMAN, the present-day position of the United States and Great Britain on this major problem put them in actual isolation in the world arena.

Many other Western European mass media bodies also draw attention to the process of growing concern. A number of Western European countries, according to the French newspaper, LIBERATION, intend to persuade Washington to adopt a more realistic attitude since, at the moment, the Soviet side alone is offering a goodwill gesture. Elaborating this idea, REUTERS reported that several NATO member countries stuck to a view on nuclear tests which was different from that of Washington following Moscow's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts. The news agencies named among those who disagreed with Washington on this issue Norway, Denmark, and Greece. The list coult be extended. The latest example is the statement by the Netherlands' Defence Minister Van Eekelen about his government's intention to urge President Reagan to join the Soviet nuclear test moratorium.

Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, pointed out the other day that Washington should take into account the interests of the Federal Republic of Germany and Western Europe. How far from reality are Washington's allegations that test moratorium does not meet security interests of the U.S., its friends or allies.

DEMCHENKO HITS BUSH REMARKS ON NEAR EAST

PM281007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[P. Demchenko "Rejoinder": "The Shadow Is Crooked Too..."]

[Text] U.S. Vice President G. Bush has for some time considered himself a major expert on the Near East. Only in recent months he has been there twice, held secret talks with certain Near East leaders (especially the Israelis, of course), and then made loud statements for the press, not only loud, but, to put it mildly, sometimes so hasty that they do not remotely reflect the true state of affairs or tie in with their author's lofty position in the American Administration.

However, you have to give Bush one thing: He never misses an opportunity to throw stones at Soviet policy, distort it, and discredit it. Take, for instance, the recent interview for newspaper THE PHILADEPHIA INQUIRER, in which this motif was heard in a particularly peremptory form. "The Russians," he said, "cannot play a useful role in establishing peace in that region."

He said that completely seriously, as if he did not know or realize that the Soviet Union had put forward a concrete, comprehensive plan for establishing lasting peace in the Near East, a plan supported by many countries. The majority of UN members, including some of Washington's allies, also supported the Soviet initiative to convene a representative international conference on the Near East to put this plan into action. But Washington, like its strategic ally Israel, barred the way to our initiative.

And what does Bush himself propose? First, ensuring that "Israel has qualitative superiority in arms." Second, not creating an independent Palestinian state. Third.., third, he is still, for some reason, keeping quiet about whether Israel should return the occupied lands to the Arabs. There is also a fourth and a fifth, but it is obviously not worth going on. It is already clear enough that all this is a departure from the peaceful settlement in the Near East and amounts to a desire to maintain the red-hot situation there, a situation which could explode in another military flareup at any moment.

Incidentally, Washington is not only throwing fuel on the glowing coals of the conflagration, but is constantly taking up arms itself. Remember, for instance, the bombing of Lebanon by the battleship New Jersey. This year American bombs and missiles have twice brought death and destruction to Libyan cities and settlements. At this very day and hour, the Pentagon is again concentrating combat forces off Libya's coast, preparing for a new strike.

How far this all is from typing in with Bush's words that Washington is "concerned about peace" and displays "wisdom in its Near East policy." What kind of peace is that, what kind of wisdom! As it does elsewhere in the world, the United States is acting by the laws of brute force, now known in Washington as "neglobalsim." Naturally this also applies to the Near East. After all, the shadow cannot be straight if the treetrunk is crooked, as the eastern proverb says.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD271350 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- Petr Demichev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R, received a group of members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Parliament in the Kremlin today. The group is led by Toshio Yamaguchi [name as received], the committee's chairman. During a friendly conversation the sides discussed Soviet-Japanese relations and some urgent international problems.

Petr Demichev told Japanese parliamentarians about consistent efforts made by the Soviet Union in order to safeguard peace, lessen international tensions and promote disarmament, above all, nuclear disarmament. In this context, the Soviet side emphasized the paramount importance of the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987.

The attention of the Japanese parliamentarians was also drawn to the Soviet foreign policy initiatives devised to improve the situation and develop cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region -- the initiatives set forth in the speech of Mikhail Gorbachev, General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok. It was noted that the U.S.S.R. would continue to follow the policy of bringing about a breakthrough in the development of the international situation and ensuring a radical turn toward the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security.

Toshio Yamaguchi said that the Japanese people had received with hope the speech of the Soviet leader in Vladivostok -- the speech that demonstrated the sincere striving of the U.S.S.R. for improving relations with Asian countries, including Japan. The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee came out in favor of the further expansion of relations with the Soviet Union, emphasizing that the development of inter-parliamentary contacts would promote that. He made note of the great importance of meetings with Soviet parliamentarians, and of exchange of opinions on problems of peace and disarmament, politics, economics and culture.

Yasue Katori, ambassador of Japan to the Soviet Union, was present at the meeting.

U.S. SEEKING JAPANESE TECHNOLOGY FOR SDI

LD260912 Moscow TASS in English 0654 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo August 26 TASS -- Japanese companies manufacturing components for computers are preparing to start large-scale production of integrated circuits from gallium arsenide, a material, which is much superior in its characteristics to the traditional silicon.

As the KYODO agency said, the United States shows much interest in the Japanese novel technology. It hopes to use integrated circuits of a new type to create superfast computers and intersatellite communication and control systems which are to be applied in the implementation of the notorious "Strategic Defence Initiative".

ADDITIONAL U.S. VESSELS TO ARRIVE IN SEA OF JAPAN

LD270747 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo August 27 TASS -- The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Carl Vonson is to arrive in the South Korean port of Inchon on September 1. Eight naval ships from its strike force group will arrive at Sasebo Port on the same day, the newspaper ASAHI said. Today the nuclear-powered submarine Pollack is to arrive here today, and the destroyer Merrill is to arrive there tomorrow. The destroyer, in common with the battleship NEW JERSEY already lying in Sasebo, is fitted out with cruise missiles Tomahawk. Carl Vonson and another aircraft carrier Ranger are carrying out now exercises in the area of Aleutian Islands. The whole of the American armada, including three combat groups with two aircraft carriers and a battleship rocket carrier are massed in the Sea of Japan for large-scale exercises, the newspaper said.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EXAMINES ROLE OF DPRK ARMY

PM271112 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel A. Nesterov article under the rubric "Within the Formation of the Defenders of Socialism": "The Korean People's Army"; capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In view of the growing danger of aggression on the part of the South Korean puppets and their overseas masters, the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and the DPRK Government have paid unremitting attention to increasing the Army's combat capability and to equipping it with new arms and combat hardware.

In the summer of 1950 the Seoul puppet regime and its Washington masters launched an aggressive war against the DPRK.

The DPRK working people and their armed forces, led by the WPK and relying on the international support of the USSR and other socialist countries, offered heroic resistance to the interventionists. It was only at the cost of major losses that the U.S. forward units managed to reach the DPRK border with the PRC. In October 1950 detachments of Chinese people's volunteers came to the help of DPRK Armed Forces units.

Conducting a number of major offensive operations, the Korean People's Army and Chinese people's volunteers inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in manpower and equipment. U.S. imperialism suffered a military, moral, and political defeat in Korea. The staunchness and courage of the Korean People's Army personnel, the resolute stance of the Soviet Union, and the increasing demand of the world public for an end to the war forced the U.S. ruling circles to conclude an armistice in Korea. It was signed 27 July 1953.

The fatherland's liberation was a severe test for the Korean people and their servicemen. During the war the combat might of the Korean People's Army was increased, military art was further developed, and experience of managing troops on the offensive and defensive was gained.

After the armistice was signed, the DPRK's working people set about overcoming the grim consequences of the war. The revival of the national economy was carried out in a short time. The growth of the republic's economic potential and the rise in the working people's material and cultural standards created favorable preconditions for further strengthening defense capability.

An extremely tense situation has persisted on the Korean peninsula for many years now. Washington has transformed the south of Korea into its own military bridgehead in the Far East and amassed there a 40,000-strong contingent of troops equipped with nuclear and other types of the most modern weapons. The Pentagon has also equipped the South Korean army with the latest combat hardware.

In these conditions the WPK and the DPRK Government are maintaining their efforts to increase the combat capability and readiness of the Korean People's Armed Forces and are urging all the people to constantly maintain high vigilance and readiness to defend the motherland.

According to the DPRK Constitution, the defense of the fatherland is the citizen's supreme duty and a matter of honor. Citizens must defend the fatherland and do military service as prescribed by the law.

The DPRK's Armed Forces include the Korean People's Armed Forces, the public security forces, and the worker-peasant red militia. Military building is based on the principle of the universal arming of the people.

The Korean People's Armed Forces consist of Ground Forces, the Air Force (including the country's air defenses), and the Navy. Practical leadership of forces is exercised by the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces and the Korean People's Army General Staff. People's Army divisions and units possess modern organization and skilled command and political cadres.

THE GROUND FORCES are provided with missiles, modern tanks, artillery, and engineering, radar, and other equipment.

THE PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES AIR FORCE is equipped with combat, reconnaissance, and transport aircraft and helicopters.

THE PEOPLE's ARMED FORCES NAVY possesses combat and auxiliary ships of various classes and types.

The supreme political organ of the Korean People's Army is the Main Political Directorate.

The WPK organizations within the Korean Armed Forces do much work to explain party policy to servicemen and to mobilize personnel to achieve high indicators in combat and political training and maintain strong military discipline and firm regulation order. Korean People's Armed Forces servicemen are educated in a spirit of patriotism and hatred of imperialism.

The relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the peoples and armed forces of the Soviet Union and the DPRK are developing and strengthening. Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and the accords reached at the meeting between the two countries' leaders were of special significance for deepening the friendship between our peoples.

The DPRK's important proposals, leading to the normalization of the situation and the normalization of the atmosphere on the Korean peninsula meet with full understanding and support in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union consistently sides with the fraternal Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of their motherland on a peaceful, democratic basis.

The Asia and Pacific region has been marked in recent years by a perceptible increase in the activeness of U.S. imperialism and its allies. The military cooperation involving the United States, Japan, and South Korea is broadening and acquiring the character of a bloc. Southern Korea is increasingly actively being transformed into a complex of Pentagon nuclear bases and a permanent source of tension in the Far East. The buildup of military muscle on the borders of the Soviet Union, the DPRK, and other socialist countries in Asia has a clearly expressed aim -- that of creating here a new front of struggle against the forces of peace and progress in addition to Western Europe. In these conditions it is extremely important that all states of the region pool their efforts to ensure a peaceful life on earth.

These aims are served by the impassioned appeal contained in M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech and addressed to all the states of Asia and the Pacific for constructive and honest cooperation for the sake of peace and security and against all attempts by imperialism's bellicose forces to turn this vast region of the world into a center of war.

In cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Korean people, led by the WPK, are confidently moving along the path of socialist building. Their peaceful, creative labor is reliably protected by the Korean People's Armed Forces.

MEETING FOR NUCLEAR FREE KOREAN ZONE DISCUSSED

SK280538 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] An international meeting to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone will be held early this September in Pyongyang. A station reporter met G.Z. Loanisyan, secretary of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, and asked him about the topics to be discussed at the international meeting.

[Begin Loanisyan recording in Russian, fading into Korean translation] I believe that the international meeting will be of great significance in preserving peace and security on the Korean peninsula. This is because the situation in the Far East is directly linked to the situation of Asia and the Pacific and the alleviation of the situation in these regions will also greatly contribute to alleviating the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Delegations of the countries from two continents, including the socialist countries, will participate in this meeting. A delegation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries will represent our country.

The Korean peninsula has long been one of the militarily tense regions in the world. South Korea has been turned into a bridgehead of Washington's military strategy. In South Korea, there are some 40,000 U.S. troops and more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types have been deployed there. The Pentagon will deploy various types of lethal weapons, including Pershing and [word indistinct] missiles, in South Korea. [end Loanisyan recording]

Secretary Loanisyan continued: The DPRK has made every effort possible to eliminate the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and to resolve the country's reunification peacefully. International social circles have highly evaluated the DPRK's proposal for establishing a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

In South Korea, such a war exercise as the "Team Spirit" military exercise has been staged despite the DPRK's peace proposals.

Speaking of the policies of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, they are seeking to eliminate the danger of nuclear war and to prevent mankind from becoming the victim of a nuclear holocaust. Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has advanced a program to completely abolish nuclear and chemical weapons from the earth by the end of the 20th century. This program completely accords with the (?desire) of the Asian people to preserve peace and security. In fact, large quantities of nuclear weapons have been stockpiled in Asia.

Our country has supported the DPRK's proposal for eliminating the danger of nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula. This is also natural. We have firmly united with the Korean friends for the struggle for building a new society, for solid peace, and for social progress.

In conclusion, Secretary Loanisyan stated: The Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries has issued on many occasions statements supporting the DPRK's peace-loving policy and the republic's proposals for withdrawing U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, for establishing a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula, and for reunifying the country peacefully under democratic principles.

The Soviet delegation will support once again this cause of the fraternal Korean people at the Pyongyang international meeting.

PETROVSKIY AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI INTERVIEW CITED

JN271954 Doha QNA in Arabic 1818 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, 27 Aug (QNA) -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy has affirmed there is no connection with the recent contacts between an Israeli delegation and a Soviet delegation in Helsinki and the state of affairs in the Middle East. In an interview with the Paris-based AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI magazine to be published Friday, Petrovskiy said the Israelis have magnified these contacts in a manner that was out of proportion to the objective the talks sought to achieve. These contacts were restricted to the discussion of some religious properties, specifically USSR properties, and the situation of Soviet citizens in Israel.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister added that the agreement to hold talks in Helsinki in August 1986 was reached in 1985 and that this has nothing to do, as some claim, with current developments in the Middle East.

On the Afghan issue, the Soviet deputy foreign minister said his country has set a timetable for the complete withdrawal of its forces and that it had communicated this timetable to the Afghan Government. He said Moscow's recent decision to withdraw six USSR battalions from Afghanistan was the prelude to complete withdrawal of Soviet forces there. The Soviet official said his country will not completely withdraw its forces from Afghanistan unless it is sure the state of affairs on the internal and foreign level has become stable and until it also is sure foreign interference in Afghanistan's affairs has ended.

He reiterated his country's call for an immediate end to the Iraqi-Iranian war, stressing the USSR has no special relations with Iran at the expense of Iraq. He added all Moscow wants is a just and comprehensive settlement for the two sides. He also reiterated his country's stand urging an international conference for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, stressing his country does not belittle the importance of the U.S. and European role in the settlement of the Middle Eastern problems.

Visits Tunisia

PM261320 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Tunisia-USSR"]

[Text] Tunis, 22 Aug -- Soviet-Tunisian political consultations were held here 19-21 August. V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated on the Soviet side and M. Mestiri, secretary of state to the Foreign Ministry, on the Tunisian side.

V.F. Petrovskiy was received by R. Sfar, Tunisian prime minister, and also met with C. Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League.

During the meetings and conversations in Tunis, which were held in a business-like and congenial atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions of stepping up collective efforts aimed at achieving an all-embracing Near East settlement and of some other international problems of mutual interest.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ALGERIA'S MESSAADIA

Meets With Ligachev

LD271646 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1604 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug (TASS) -- Yegor Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today met Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Politburo and head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] party, who conveyed a personal message from Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria, to Mikhail Gorbachev.

The conversation touched on several questions of the international situaton, the position in the Middle East and in Africa, and also Soviet-Algerian relations. The community of views on the questions under discussion and the mutual desire for the further development of all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the CPSU, and the FLN party were confirmed.

Seen Off by Razumovskiy

LD271841 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- Mohammed Cherif Messaadia, a member of the Political Bureau and head of the Standing Secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Libertion Front of Algeria today left Moscow for home after a brief visit here. The Algerian guest was seen off at the airport by Georgiy Razumovskiy, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Karen Brutents, an alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and a deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department. The farewell party also included Amar Dahmouche, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic in the USSR.

JOINT-SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP DAYS COMMENCE

LD272036 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, August 27 TASS -- The Soviet Union firmly supports the efforts of the Syrian leaders aimed at the liberation of the Israeli-occupied lands and the establishment of just and durable peace in the Middle East. This has been stated by Yevgeniy Lebedev, chairman of the board of the Soviety Society of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Arab Countries. He spoke here today at a gathering devoted to the opening in the USSR of the days of Soviet-Syrian friendship. Yahja Nuhammad, head of the delegation of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society, expressed high appreciation of the Soviet-Syrian relations which, as he said, are an example of relations between the two countries.

CORRECTION TO 17 AUG SOVIET-SUDANESE COMMUNIQUE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Sudan's al-Sadiqual-Mahdi Concludes Visit and subheaded "Text of Communique" published in the 19 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H-3, paragraph six, lines four and five:

... general of the People's Armed Forces of Sudan F.M. al-Fadl...(correcting name)

RESOLUTION ON SOVIETS ROLE IN SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

WA261000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 86 pp 1-3

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted the resolution "Measures To Further Enhance the Role and Increase the Responsibility of the Soviets of People's Deputies for the Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development in the Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress."

The resolution observes that implementation of the policy of an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development approved by the 27th CPSU Congress demands a further stimulation of the work of the soviets -- the political foundation of the USSR and main component of the people's socialist self-management. It is important to increase their activity pertaining to mobilization of the working masses at large for the accomplishment of the tasks confronting Soviet society and an improvement in the use of all opportunities for the satisfaction of people's requirements and needs. It is necessary to provide for a broadening of the powers of the soviets and enhance their responsibility for all spheres of life on their territory.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers have decreed:

1. Guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the implementation of a set of measures aimed at:

Strengthening of the role of the soviets in catering for the comprehensive development of the economy and the sociocultural sphere on their territory, an acceleration of the growth rate and an increase in the efficiency of social production and an increase on this basis in the contribution of the republics, krays, oblasts, okrugs, rayons, cities and villages to strengthen the country's single national economic complex;

Broadening of the rights of republic and local soviet authorities in the development of consumer goods production, services, intersectoral works, capital construction, nature conservation activity and the social and production infrastructure and the solution of other questions;

Increasing the soviets' responsibility for satisfaction of the need of the population on the territory under their jurisdiction for food and industrial commodities, housing and sociocultural and everyday services;

Upgrading of the leadership and interaction of the soviets and associations, enterprises and organizations located on the corresponding territory and a strengthening of their mutual interest in an improvement in the results of management; and

Further intensifying democratic principles in the activity of the soviets, upgrading the methods and style of their work and strengthening of the machinery of the soviet authorities with qualified personnel.

Ensuring Comprehensive Economic and Social Development and the Increased Efficiency of Management

2. Recognition of the necessity for enhancing the coordinating role of the soviets in the solution of comprehensive economic and social problems on territory under their jurisdiction.

Granting the soviets the right to organize for this purpose:

The implementation of joint measures by associations, enterprises and organizations aimed at the ascertainment and use of potential for a growth of the production and an increase in the quality of consumer goods and services and the enlistment of the research, planning and design organizations and the VUZes in work to create new types and fundamentally improve the quality of manufactured consumer goods;

The production on a cooperative basis of means of mechanization and automation for reducing the use of manual and unskilled labor, the joint acquisition and operation and also the rolling of progressive equipment, instruments and apparatus and the creation of collective-user computer centers and joint laboratory experimental research and development services for the needs of several enterprises and organizations;

The several participation of associations, enterprises and organizations in the development of the capacity of construction industry and construction materials industry and also the creation on these terms of specialized enterprises and organizations for work on the modernization and retooling of enterprises;

The joint construction and operation of facilities of the production infrastructure, nature conservation structures and installations, apartment houses, trading, public catering and consumer service enterprises, sanatoria, clinics, hospitals, preschool establishments, palaces of culture, clubs, stadiums and other sociocultural and also municipal facilities;

The coordination of the activity of associations, enterprises and organizations in finding and mobilizing additional potential for economies in materials, fuel and heating and power, comprehensively using natural and other resources and utilizing secondary raw material and production and consumption waste;

The granting to associations, enterprises and organizations on contract terms of temporarily underloaded production capacity, equipment and warehouse premises of other associations, enterprises and organizations; and

The enlistment of associations, enterprises and organizations in consumer service and the organization of sports, tourist and other clubs on a cooperative basis.

Recognition of the expediency of transferring some of the resources saved thanks to the measures organized by the soviets to the union (without oblasts) and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms for use for economic and social development on the corresponding territory.

That the USSR Ministry of Finance, USSR Gosplan and USSR Gosstroy will draw up in 1986 the procedure for determination of the said savings and their use.

That the USSR and union republic ministries and departments, guided by state interests, will support in every possible way enterprising proposals of the soviets and create for the associations, enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction the conditions for the joint solution of economic and social problems.

3. For the purpose of the better combination of the sectoral and territorial principles of management and the increased efficiency of the work of enterprises and organizations of republic and local jurisdiction whose products and services are used mainly on the territory of the republics, krays, oblasts and cities the granting of the right to the autonomous republic councils of ministers and the corresponding local soviet ispolkoms with the consent of the union republic councils of ministers to create intersectoral and interfarm territorial-production associations with the incorporation therein of enterprises and organizations of republic and local jurisdiction.

Enterprises and organizations of union jurisdiction may be incorporated in these associations upon coordination with the appropriate USSR ministries and departments.

It is expedient when organizing the associations to take advantage of the experience of the Poti Gorispolkom and other local soviet ispolkoms. The machinery of the said associations is formed within the ceilings of the numbers of executive and engineering-technical personnel and other employees determined for these enterprises and organizations.

4. Taking advantage of the experience of Leningrad organizations and with regard for local conditions, the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms will elaborate and implement in conjunction with union, union-republic and republic ministries and departments measures to improve the use of available production potential and increase the shift-work coefficient and ensure an increase in the manufacture of products with less capital investment in industrial construction.

5. The granting to union (without oblasts) and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms and the Moscow and Leningrad city soviets of the right:

a) To incorporate in the plans of the research, planning and design organizations on their territory, regardless of departmental subordination, quotas corresponding to their profile kpertaining to the performance of research and development for the solution of local problems in an amount of up to 1 percent of the total annual work volume of the said organizations; and

b) To determine regarding the existence of production potential for associations, enterprises and organizations, regardless of their departmental subordination, quotas pertaining to the manufacture of nonstandardized equipment and means of mechanization for the needs of the local economy of the order of up to 1 percent of the annual manufacture of the products of these associations, enterprises and organizations.

The said work and products will be paid for from the resources of the republic and local budgets.

6. That as of 1987 the autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms will elaborate on the basis of the basic indicators of the draft plans received from associations, enterprises and organizations and local soviet authorities draft 5-year and annual plans of economic and social development on the corresponding territory and submit them to the union republic gosplans.

The union republic councils of ministers will draw up in accordance with the basic indicators draft 5-year and annual plans of economic and social development on republic territory from a ministry and department angle and submit them to the USSR Gosplan, and with respect to the development of the sectors, to the appropriate USSR ministries and departments for use in the preparation of draft plans.

The current procedure of the elaboration and confirmation of plans of comprehensive economic and social development with respect to the cities of Moscow and Leningrad and Moscow and Leningrad oblasts is maintained.

7. That the soviets will intensify their impact on the formation of the plans of the economic and social development of associations, enterprises and organizations pertaining to issues within the jurisdiction of the soviets, meaning the fuller satisfaction of the social and everyday needs of the labor collectives and the public and the securing on this basis of the conditions for highly productive, efficient work.

That prior to the submittal of draft annual and 5-year plans to the higher authorities associations, enterprises and the industrial complex head developer enterprises and organizations of union and republic jurisdiction will obligatorily coordinate them with the appropriate union (without oblasts) and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms when it is a matter of questions of development of the social sphere, construction, consumer goods production, sociocultural, everyday and other services, the use of labor resources, local types of raw material and intermediate products and secondary resources, nature conservation and land use and in respect of other indicators determined by the USSR Gosplan.

Account must be taken here of measures to realize the instructions of the electorate, the results of the labor collectives' perusal of the draft plans and also the decisions approved by them on use of the production development fund and the sociocultural measures and housing construction fund.

8. For the more efficient use of the resources allocated the ministries and departments for the construction of facilities of the production infrastructure and the surmounting in these questions of departmental separation the granting to the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms of the right to unite the production facilities scheduled for construction on their territory, regardless of their departmental subordination, in industrial complexes and in conjunction with the USSR Gosstroy or the corresponding union republic gosstroys to confirm the outlines of master plans of the said complexes and head developers.

That the USSR Gosplan will provide in the draft annual and 5-year plans for the transfer to USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers within whose jurisdiction the industrial complex head developer enterprises are the amount of capital investments and contract work for the construction of the said facilities in accordance with the confirmed industrial complex master plan outlines.

9. For the purpose of the efficient use of labor resources, their intersectoral and interrayon redistribution and an improvement in the degree of balance baetween the need for manpower and its availability:

a) That the union republic councils of ministers will provide for the elaboration for the union republics balance sheets of labor resources and on the basis thereof reference data pertaining to the numbers of workers for the long term (per 5-year period) from the viewpoint of sectors of the economy with respect to each autonomous republic, kray and oblast;

b) That the union (without oblasts) and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms will provide for the elaboration within the 5-year and annual plans of economic and social development for the corresponding territory of consolidated job (with regard for certification and streamlining) and labor resource balance sheets; and

c) That the USSR and union republic ministries and departments will provide for the coordination by the associations, enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction of the numbers of workers envisaged in the draft plans with the appropriate autonomous republic council of ministers and kray, oblast, okrug, rayon and city soviet ispolkom.

10. An enhancement of the responsibility of the union republic councils of ministers for ensuring the proportional and efficient development of the economy under their jurisdiction. That funds for material-technical resources and the quotas of capital

investments and construction-installation work for development of the republic economy (apart from the agro-industrial complex) will be allocated per each republic as a whole without a sectoral and area breakdown.

A recommendation that the union republic councils of ministers introduce an analogous procedure when allocating material-technical resources and capital investments per the economy under the jurisdiction of the autonomous republic councils of ministers and the krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms.

For an Upgrading of Management and the Planning of the Activity of the Sectors Directly Connected With Satisfaction of the Public's Needs

11. An enhancement of the role and responsibility of the republic and local soviet and business authorities for the organization and improvement of the supply to the public of foodstuffs based on the maximum use of local resources and the possibilities of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, subsidiary rural farms of enterprises, organizations and establishments, the private subsidiary plots of the citizens, horticultural associations and truck gardener groups.

That in this connection the union (without oblasts) and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms will:

Provide as of 1987 in the plans of economic and social development for measures to provide the public with foodstuffs primarily thanks to local production with regard for the established obligations pertaining to supplies to union and republic stocks; and

Contribute in every possible way to the development of the subsidiary rural farms of enterprises, associations and establishments for an improvement in the supply of food to the labor collectives. Actively promote the development of the horticultural associations and truck gardener groups and the citizens' private subsidiary plots.

12. For the purpose of an intensification of the role of the republic and local soviet authorities in the accomplishment of the tasks set by the Comprehensive Program of the Development of Consumer Goods Production and Services in the Period 1986-2000:

a) That the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms will:

Provide for the constant growth of the production of high-quality consumer goods and the accelerated development of services and the balancing of the manufacture of commodities and the rendering of services with the population's monetary income;

Enlist in active participation in the production of commodities and the rendering of payable services all associations, enterprises and organizations, regardless of their departmental subordination; and transfer in 1986-87 in the established procedure to local jurisdiction the associations, enterprises and organizations whose products are directly connected with satisfaction of the requirements of the population of the corresponding territory;

b) Granting to the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms of the right to determine on the basis of the discovery of local and secondary resources, above-plan economies in raw material and intermediate products and the fuller use of production capacity quotas for the associations, enterprises and organizations, regardless of their departmental subordination, pertaining to the additional manufacture of consumer goods in demand and their disposal of the entire volume of the commodities manufactured per the said quotas;

c) That the union republic councils of ministers will elaborate in 1986 and implement in the 12th 5-Year Plan measures to develop in the system of republic ministries of local industry, consumer service, housing-municipal service and other ministries and departments of the union republics and consumer cooperative societies a network of small enterprises for the manufacture of consumer goods, apartment and home appliance repairs, clothing and footwear sewing and repairs and other services employing technology and equipment making it possible to rapidly alter the selection of products and types of service depending on demand for them and also for the organization for this purpose of various forms of the citizens' group and individual labor activity;

d) That the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms will create on a voluntary basis for the fuller satisfaction of the public need for centrally unplanned commodities in mass demand, exclusion of unwarranted duplication in their manufacture and the increased quality and profitability of the production of these commodities interrepublic and interoblast coordination centers (councils) for the development and location of the production of such commodities.

That the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrosoyuz will specify in conjunction with the union republic councils of ministers within 3 months with regard for the republics' available experience model regulations governing the said coordination centers (councils);

e) That the union republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms will intensify supervision of the quality of the consumer goods manufactured by the associations, enterprises and organizations located on their territory; and

f) That the union republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms will confirm for the associations, enterprises and organizations located on the corresponding territory, regardless of their departmental subordination, plans for the realization of payable services.

13. That the adoption of the proposal of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers on the introduction by way of experiment as of 1987 in Vladimir and Kuybyshev oblasts and the Estonian SSR of the procedure of the planning and financing of the construction of apartment houses and municipal and cultural-everyday facilities whereby all quotas for capital investments and contract work for this construction, including that carried out thanks to the resources of the housing-construction cooperatives, will be determined in the plans for the Vladimir and Kuybyshev oblispolkoms land Estonian SSR Council of Ministers respectively.

That the RSFSR Council of Ministers and Estonian SSR Council of Ministers will determine within 2 months following coordination with the USSR Gosplan and the AUCCTU the terms of the introduction of this procedure with regard for the specifics of the use for the construction of the said apartment houses and facilities of resources of the sociocultural measures and housing construction funds of the enterprises operating under the new management conditions.

14. For the local soviet ispolkoms in conjunction with the trade union, Komsomol, cooperative and other social organizations, labor collectives and amateur bodies:

The use of all available opportunities for the location of small trading, public catering and consumer service and municipal enterprises, workshops and sports halls thanks to the adaptation of unused and vacated premises;

The creation of the necessary conditions for the active participation of senior citizens, women with young children and students in labor activity within their powers with the establishment at their request of a flexible work schedule and part-time work and the application of work done at home; and

The elaboration and implementation in the 12th Five-Year Plan of a set of organizational measures pertaining to a fundamental improvement in the medical, everyday, trade and cultural service of war and labor veterans, the families of deceased soldiers, invalids and elderly citizens. The development of the home service of elderly persons living alone and disabled citizens.

For Leadership of Capital Construction

15. For an increase in the efficiency and upgrading of the organization of capital construction, a broadening of the rights of the republic and local authorities in leadership of this sector of the economy and the accelerated development of the material-technical base of the sociocultural sphere that:

a) The union republic councils of ministers will elaborate on the basis of the proposals of the autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, following coordination with the USSR ministries and departments undertaking construction-installation work, and confirm consolidated plans for the commissioning of apartment houses, preschool establishments, schools, clinics, hospitals, theaters, stadiums and other facilities of the sociocultural sphere;

b) The itemized lists of construction's newly begun movie theaters, sports grounds, houses of culture and clubs, sanatoria, recreation centers and boarding homes and administrative premises (apart from the said facilities directly under the jurisdiction of the AUCCTU, the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport and the Central Council of the All-Union "Labor Reserves" Volunteer Sports Society and also administrative buildings for organizations which are a part of the USSR ministry and department system) of an estimated cost of R2 million and more will be confirmed by the union republic councils of ministers following coordination with the USSR Gosplan, and of an estimated cost of up to R2 million, by the union republic councils of ministers.

c) The union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms:

May create, where expedient, on the territory of the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts services of a common client for the construction of apartment houses and municipal and cultural-everyday facilities and also intersectoral production facilities; and

Draw up as of 1987 in the annual and 5-year plans of economic and social development consolidated estimates (balance sheets) of the capacity of the construction-installation organizations and their load with respect to the corresponding territory, regardless of departmental subordination, and prepare on this basis proposals pertaining to the rational use and buildup of the capacity of these organizations, intending the construction of enterprises and facilities within the normative timeframe.

That the ministries and departments undertaking construction-installation work will take the said proposals into consideration when drawing up the annual and 5-year plans for the development of the capacity of the construction-installation organizations and construction industry enterprises from a territorial angle;

d) That USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers will as of 1987 channel 0.5 percent of total capital investments into the development of the production of local construction materials over and above the resources provided for in the plans for this purpose; and

e) That the product of the construction materials industry enterprises built on the initiative of the local soviet ispolkoms from resources which they have attracted will remain entirely at their disposal.

16. For the purpose of ensuring the interlinked development of the production and nonproduction spheres that:

a) Ministries and departments, associations, enterprises and client-organizations will coordinate with the union (without oblasts) and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms the feasibility studies and technical-economic calculations for the construction of enterprises and facilities when it is a question of land use, the creation of new jobs and their provision with manpower and determination of the need for freight and passenger transportation and the amount of timeframe of the construction of apartment houses, preschool establishments and municipal, socio-everyday and nature conservation facilities and also for the construction of enterprises and facilities for the production of consumer goods and the processing of secondary raw material. Account will be taken here of the opinion of the okrug, rayon, city, community and rural soviets;

b) The 5-year plans of economic and social development of the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts and also of the corresponding ministries and departments will provide for the amounts of capital investment and construction-installation work coordinated by the autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms (with regard for the opinion of the okrug, rayon and city soviet ispolkoms) with ministries and departments on the installation of facilities of the social and production spheres, nature conservation and other facilities transferred by way of several participation to the autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkomss and oblispolkoms or the head developer organizations. In the annual plans the said capital investments will be stipulated in the amounts determined in the 5-year plans without additional coordination; and

c) The soviets must emphatically improve supervision of the progress of fulfillment of the plans for the construction of social facilities and adopt all the necessary measures for the comprehensive commissioning of production and nonproduction facilities. In the event of a lag in the construction of apartment houses, children's establishments and municipal, sociocultural, everyday and nature conservation facilities envisaged by the itemized lists of construction projects, the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms have the right to oblige the client to draw up and within a specific timeframe implement in conjunction with the general contracting construction-installation organization the necessary measures to put an end to the lagging of this construction.

For Nature Conservation and the Comprehensive Use of Natural and Secondary Resources

17. For an enhancement of the role of republic and local authorities in the control of nature conservation activity:

a) The expediency of the concentration of leadership of nature conservation activity in the union republics in a single management body. Proceeding from local conditions, the formation in the established procedure in the union republics of state committees

for environmental protection and regulation of the use of natural resources and also local bodies of these committees. Formation of the said committees and their bodies on the basis and within the limits of the numbers of workers and expenditure on maintaining the machinery of management of the system of ministries and departments of the USSR and the union republics exercising state supervision in the sphere of nature conservation and regulation of the use of natural resources on the territory of the republic;

b) It is essential that associations, enterprises and organizations, regardless of their departmental subordination, given pollution of the natural environment, obligatorily pay for the damage inflicted and that the resources collected from them be transferred to the republic and local budgets to be used to implement nature conservation measures.

That the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, USSR Ministry of Finance, USSR Gosplan, USSR Academy of Sciences and USSR Ministry of Justice with the participation of interested USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers will submit in 1986 to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals concerning the procedure of the determination of and compensation for the damage from pollution of the natural environment caused by its associations, enterprises and organizations;

c) That as of 1987 the charge for water collected by industrial enterprises from hydraulic engineering systems will be deposited by the payee-enterprises into union, republic or local budgets depending on the subordination of the enterprise; and

d) That the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms will step up work aimed at ensuring fuller recovery from the interior and the rational and comprehensive treatment of mineral raw material and an improvement in the use of its components and stripped rock, seeking the necessary interaction of associations, enterprises and organizations, regardless of departmental subordination, in the solution of these questions.

18. For the fuller enlistment in economic use of secondary material resources and the increased responsibility of the republic and local soviet authorities for the collection and efficient use of secondary raw material the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms will:

a) In conjunction with the corresponding bodies of the USSR Gossnab and other ministries and departments:

Organize the accounting of secondary raw material and determine quotas pertaining to its collection and use for the production of consumer goods and other products by the associations, enterprises and organizations located on the corresponding territory, regardless of their departmental subordination;

Draw up and implement measures to expand the network of mobile and stationary secondary raw material acceptance centers and also centers for the acceptance of returnable packaging from foodstuffs and industrial goods and establish work hours there which are of the maximum convenience to the public;

Form, if economically expedient, financially autonomous associations for the comprehensive treatment of secondary raw material and the manufacture therefrom of consumer goods and industrial engineering products and create on a several basis secondary raw material procurement and processing organizations; and

b) Organize the sale to the public of second-hand furniture, farm implements and nonreturnable packaging and also construction and other materials which appear at the time of the demolition, modernization and major repair of buildings and installations.

For Increasing the Soviets' Interest in an Increase in the Efficiency of the Work of Associations, Enterprises and Organizations

19. The implementation in the 12th 5-Year Plan of additional measures to upgrade the economic mechanism of the local soviets' interest in an improvement in the work of all associations, enterprises and organizations on their territory. For this purpose the USSR Ministry of Finance and union republic councils of ministers will in conjunction with the appropriate ministries and departments provide for a formation of the income part of the local budgets which is more dependent on the results of the work of the associations, enterprises and organizations of union and republic jurisdiction and, in particular:

Introduce in 1988-89 a procedure of the transfer by associations, enterprises and organizations of industry of union jurisdiction of some of their profits to the local budgets and also extend the practice of the transfer to these budgets part of the payments from the profits of associations, enterprises and organizations of republic jurisdiction; and

Introduce as of 1988 deductions from turnover tax into the local budgets in fixed amounts (percentages) of state and cooperative trade's total retail commodity turnover.

20. That as of 1 January 1987 the sums obtained from the imposition of economic penalties for the irrational use of material resources will be entered as part of the income of the corresponding budget depending on the subordination of the associations, enterprises and organizations.

21. That the autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms will amalgamate with the consent of the labor collectives the resources of the sociocultural measures and housing construction funds of the associations, enterprises and organizations located on the corresponding territory, regardless of their departmental subordination, and also the resources of the local soviets for the construction on a several basis of apartment houses, medical and preschool establishments, recreational facilities, pioneer camps and other nonproduction facilities. Practice the joint use of budget resources and the said assets for the development of the social sphere. Adopt measures to expand cooperative and individual housing construction and also install youth residence complexes with the labor participation of the future occupants.

22. The expediency for honing economic methods of ensuring the proportional development of the production and nonproduction spheres and the rational use of labor resources in the regions of the implementation in 1987-88 in certain cities of the RSFSR and also in cities and rayons of the Latvian SSR of an experiment providing for deductions into the local budget by the associations, enterprises and organizations, regardless of their departmental subordination, of resources in accordance with norms determined depending on the numbers of workers and the increase in the number of jobs for the development of sectors of the urban (rayon) economy connected with consumer service and also for the construction of apartment houses for workers of the nonproduction sphere.

For the Further Development of Democratic Principles in the Work of the Soviets and a Strengthening of the Machinery of the Soviet Authorities

23. Guided by the directions of the 27th Congress, the soviets will actively and consistently pursue a policy of the continued development of democratic principles in their activity, constantly extend the people's socialist self-management and make more extensive use of their powers for commissioning all potential for an acceleration of socioeconomic development, the solution of questions of local significance and the enlistment of the broad working masses in this. For this purpose:

a) A display of extensive mass-political and organizing work to speed up the rate of development of the economy and social sphere, an increase in efficiency and enterprise in the solution of questions of the comprehensive development of the territories, an appreciable intensification of the control functions of soviets of all levels and the fuller realization of available opportunities for the accomplishment of the set tasks;

b) An increase in the efficiency of sessions of the soviets, the regular examination threat of questions of the development of the regions, the more active discussion and more critical evaluation of the reports of the management authorities and the situation in individual sectors of the economy and reports from leaders of associations, enterprises and organizations of a higher jurisdiction and also representatives of ministries and departments of the USSR and the union republics on questions of local significance and regular notification of the deputies of the fulfillment of plans, their observations and proposals and the instructions of the electorate;

c) An intensification of the analytical and control activity of the standing commissions and the submittal for their preliminary examination of basic questions of economic and sociocultural building and their more extensive enlistment in the preparation of drafts of decisions and questions studied at ispolkom sessions and meetings;

d) An enhancement of the organizing role of the people's deputies in the accomplishment of specific tasks, a stimulation of the activity of deputy groups and teams at enterprises and in organizations, particularly in questions of satisfaction of the citizens' needs and requirements, the more frequent practice of deputy inquiry sessions and creation of the necessary conditions for realization of the powers of the people's deputies;

e) A strengthening of ties to the people's masses, the more extensive enlistment of the labor collectives, social organizations, amateur bodies and the public in the discussion and solution of questions of the construction of housing and children's establishments, civic amenities, the work of trading, service and transport and communications enterprises and health care and public education establishments, and a strengthening of labor and production discipline and law and order and closer interaction with trade union, Komsomol and other social organizations in an increase in production efficiency and an improvement in people's work, social and recreational conditions; and

f) An expansion of publicity in work, the systematic and fuller notification of the public of their activity, adopted decisions, progress of their fulfillment and realization of the electorate's instructions and the more active use for this purpose of the speeches of deputies and officials to the electorate, in labor collectives and at citizens' place of residence and also the press, television and radio.

24. A broadening of the rights of the republic and local organs of power and administration in the sphere of an upgrading of the structure and a strengthening of the machinery of the soviet authorities with qualified personnel. For this:

a) The granting to the autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms of the right, proceeding from the established wage fund, to confirm the structure and staffs of the machinery of the autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms and their administrations and departments respectively, guided by the salary schedule (without regard for the established correlations of the numbers of individual categories of workers and average salaries per the schedule).

That the USSR Gosplan and USSR Ministry of Finance will determine for the period 1987-90 for the union republic councils of ministers the wage fund for the machinery of the republic (autonomous republic) and local organs of administration as a whole per union republic.

That the union republic councils of ministers will confirm in 1986 the wage fund for the organs of state administration of the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts;

b) With regard for the new tasks ensuing from this resolution the union republic councils of ministers will adopt measures to strengthen the machinery of the autonomous republic councils of ministers and kray, oblast, okrug, rayon and city soviet ispolkoms and their administrations and departments and create there, where expedient, the corresponding structural subdivisions for comprehensive economic and social development.

The associations, enterprises and organizations of union jurisdiction may transfer with the consent of the ministries and departments to the autonomous republic councils of ministers and lthe corresponding local soviet ispolkoms at their request for the creation of these subdivisions the necessary management machinery workers and their wage fund;

c) Authorization for the autonomous republic councils of ministers and the local soviet ispolkoms to establish for highly qualified workers of the soviet authorities additional payments of the order of up to 50 percent of their salary thanks to economies in the wage fund resulting from a reduction in the numbers of workers. These additional payments may be canceled or reduced giving a deterioration in work quality; and

d) A strengthening of the legal service of the local soviets and recognition of the expediency of having legal advisers on the staff of the rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms.

25. That the union republic councils of ministers will implement in the 12th 5-Year Plan measures to provide the community and rural soviet ispolkoms with premises, equipment, implements and means of transport and establish quotas for the construction of buildings for this purpose broken down by year.

That the USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab will provide in the draft plans of the USSR's economic and social development for the allocation to the union republic councils of ministers of the appropriate funds.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers expressed the firm belief that the soviets would display the maximum perseverance and initiative for a fundamental improvement in their work and an increase in their contribution to an acceleration of the Soviet society's socioeconomic development.

TANJUG EXAMINES PROBLEM OF DRUG ADDICTION

LD241527 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0050 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Report by TANJUG correspondent entitled: "Danger called Anasha: After Alcoholism - Broad Action Against Drug Addiction. Smugglers' Route From Central Asia to the North. Main Raw Materials -- Wild Hemp and Poppy"]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Aug (TANJUG) -- Waiting for his train at a provincial station writer Chingiz Aytmatov called at a police station. There he witnessed a horrific scene: Children sitting in an iron cage, the smugglers of drugs produced from wild hemp. The smugglers' chain was interrupted this time. Drugs -- Anasha -- as they call it in the south, were seized. The scene inspired Aytmatov, one of the most eminient Soviet writers, to deal with the subject in his latest novel: "The Place of Execution."

So far little has been written or known about drug addiction in the USSR. It was even considered unsuitable to talk about this evil and no one knew how to classify the addicts -- as criminals or as sick people. They are still treated as criminals in some Soviet republics and drug addiction comes under one of the articles of the criminal code. Occasional attempts by the press to write something on the drug phenomenon yielded no results: the police and the authorities reject even the thought that it can represent an important problem at all. Some facts were reported a year ago showing that institutions exist in the USSR for treating drug addicts, but that the drug addicts themselves do not exist.

This rosy picture is now being spread by the press which openly writes about the worrisome phenomenon of primarily young addicts, as well as about drug smuggling, violence, thefts, and everything else that accompanies this social vice. In LITERATURNAYA GAZETA one addict openly writes how he is an incurable hashish victim and would like to be cured, while simultaneously preserving anonymity. The parents of two other ones are begging for help in despair because their children have become "dependent upon the drugs." In a recently published study from Georgia it was reported that half of the registered addicts are 20 years old or younger. Sociological research in that republic shows that addicts come from all social strata -- workers, students, children of well-off parents and of poor ones. Georgian sociologists say that "hedonism" is the main reason for the spread of drug addiction; that is, the desire for excess pleasure, social infantilism, and so on. But this is only the first such research and real answers are yet to come. According to some people the struggle against alcoholism may encourage the use of drugs among those who find it increasingly difficult to obtain vodka. This presupposition -- which is discussed in public -- also remains to be proved.

How Many of Them Are There?

No one knows exactly how many drug addicts there are in the USSR. Major General Alekseyev, who deals with these problems in the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, openly admits that he does not possess the facts. His views, recently published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, are based on the fact that the police can fight against drug smuggling, but that the addicts are sick people, and only then possible offenders. "We used to shut our eyes when it came to drugs, and life was taking its course," the general says. According to him, drugs in the USSR come primarily from wild hemp and poppy. No one knows for certain how much land is sown to these plants. Quite a few plots of land are guarded by the police, helped by dogs and volunteers, but despite this, the smugglers are still managing to obtain raw materials.

The production of hemp went up as much as 25 times in the past 25 years and it is cultivated from Khabarovsk in the Far East to the Baykal area, especially in the Soviet Central Asian republics from where the "secret route" goes to the north in several directions. More than a million hectares are sown to wild hemp in the Chu valley alone. Such a source of raw materials enables the production of enormous quantitite of drugs and there is no need to smuggle it from foreign countries. Eighty percent of drugs sold on the black market in the USSR are produced from hemp, while the remaining 20 percent goes to various kinds of medicine. A large number of groups were arrested for smuggling drugs, or for stealing narcotics from hospitals and health centers in recent months. Some doctors who wrote prescriptions on a large scale also were arrested.

Serious warnings came from the RSFSR Ministry of Health. Minister Porapov admits that there are no special wards for drug addicts or for doctors who specialize in this field even in the largest hospitals. There are no university courses to train medical staff either. All of this is the consequence of ignoring the problem, which has existed for years. The minister stresses that sending addicts to prisons or labor camps will have no effect: What they need is medical care. He openly draws attention to some of the accompanying phenomena of drug addiction -- from homosexuality to violence. The clinics for drug addicts mainly deal with alcoholics, and if a drug addict were to arrive there he would receive the same treatment as an alcoholic.

According to him, medical treatment has been prescribed for only one-fourth of the registered addicts, while the rest are under no medical control. And what about the number of the unregistered ones, the minister wonders.

This is why 90 percent of those who underwent an "express treatment" return to drugs. A female journalist who recently published an article on drug addiction in the Soviet Union begins it by recalling the advice she received on her visit to New York. Friends had told her that she must always have 10 dollars on her while walking in the streets, so that she can give this sum to an addict if he asked for it. Otherwise, she may be in trouble. "Now I see that the same misfortune also has hit our country," she concludes.

ESTONIAN RESERVISTS 'STRIKE' IN CHERNOBYL

LD271911 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1445 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] An Estonian paper has described in a series of articles short strikes which have broken out among people engaged in decontamination work in Chernobyl. According to the Estonian reports, 200-300 men are concerned; they belong to a unit of soldiers compulsorily ordered to do the work.

[Reporter Goeran Skaansberg in Vienna] The reports that Estonian conscripts, called in for reserve training, have, despite protests, been forced to do decontamination work which is dangerous to health in the Chernobyl area come from an Estonian youth newspaper which has been translated by an employee of Radio Free Europe in Munich. He told REUTER that the Estonian youth newspaper has published five articles describing the odious working conditions to which hundreds of Estonian reservists have been subjected. They have been forced to work on decontaminating the radioactive radiation from Chernobyl 14 hours every day, with only 2 days off a month. Their service period was extended by 4 months. When they found out about it, they protested and an explosive situation developed, with scuffles and work stoppages, the Estonian report said.

The reservists, compulsorily ordered to do the work, were treated brutally. Moreover, several became sick from the radioactive radiation and were afraid of becoming sterile. But a number chose voluntarily to subject themselves to high doses of radiation in order to be sent home, it is said. Those who remained in Chernobyl could only accept their bitter lot, the Estonian reporter noted.

The description of the brutal treatment of Estonian reservists in the Chernobyl area has been rejected as exaggerated by an official Estonian spokesman, REUTER reports from Moscow. It is the normal Soviet reaction to criticism of that kind. This is Goeran Skaansberg in Vienna.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 27 AUG REPORTED

LD280515 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 27 August. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Kursk Oblast, the mass sowing of winter crops has begun, with over 500,000 hectares to be covered, two-thirds of the area will be cultivated by intensive techniques. (0400)

Today the farmers of Baltasinskiy and Vysokogorskiy rayons are the first in Tatar ASSR to record fulfillment of the state plan for grain sales in the new harvest. Straw has been collected from almost all the harvest area; one-third of the winter fallow fields have been plowed; sowing of winter crops is finishing today. (0600)

Machine operators in Orel Oblast have entered the final phase of harvesting, mowing and threshing buckwheat and millet. Over 75,000 hectares of prime land was given over to groats in the spring. The first thousands of meteric tons of buckwheat have been delivered to reception points from local farms. (0600)

Procurements of grain are continuing in the country. Already 23 krays, oblasts and autonomous republics have fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state. IZVESTIYA's Agricultural Review says: To date the center of the harvest has moved forward beyond the Urals into the virgin land steppes of Western Siberia and Kazakhstan. Virtually everywhere here the farmers have ended or are ending the threshing of early grain crops and now harvesting and transportation complexes are shifting to the wheat fields. (1500)

REPORT ON FARM HARVEST, PLOWING DATA CITED

LD280346 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The latest USSR Central Statistical Administration report has been complied.

By 25 August grain and bean crops, excluding corn, had been reaped from over 65 million hectares [video shows 65.6 million] and had been threshed on almost 61 million hectares [video shows 60.8 million] which is 93 percent of what had been reaped. Also, 66.5 million metric tons of hay and almost as much haylage have been laid in.

Harvesting of vegetables, fruit and potatoes and the pulling of flax is continuing. Almost 18 million hectares [video shows 17.9 million] of fields due for plowing in autumn have been plowed. Winter grain crops have been sown on 6.5 million hectares.

PRAVDA CARRIES LIVESTOCK COMPETITION RESOLUTION

PM271101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee have examined the results of the All-Union Socialist Competition for successfully overwintering livestock and increasing the production and sales of livestock products in the 1986-87 winter period.

A resolution adopted on this question notes that workers in agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex, joining actively in the practical implementation of the party's course of accelerating Soviet society's socioeconomic development, overwintered the livestock in a well organized way and ensured an increase in the production of livestock products. In the country as a whole, over the winter period, there was a substantial increase in the production of meat, milk, and eggs and the plans for purchases of these products were overfulfilled, mainly as a result of intensive factors. From October 1985 through July 1986 state stocks received 3.9 percent more livestock and poultry, 5.5 percent more milk, and 4.3 percent more eggs than in the previous winter period. The production of livestock products on the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations increased.

Workers on the livestock units of many farms in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, the Tajik SSR, and other union republics, on the basis of introducing progressive forms of organization of production and labor, financial autonomy, and the collective contract, improving the standard of production, strengthening order and organization, and ensuring the rational utilization of feed, secured an increase in livestock and poultry productivity, fulfilled plans and socialist pledges ahead of schedule, and made a weighty contribution to the implementation of the USSR Food Program.

The successful overwintering of livestock was promoted by the widespred socialist competition and the increase in the labor and social activeness of livestock unit workers resulting from the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the decisions adopted by the congress, and also by the measures being implemented to further improve management and the economic machinery of management activity in the country's agroindustrial complex, the increased attention toward the stockmen's working conditions, and the improvement of cultural, consumer, medical, and trade services for them.

At the same time, the resolution notes, the increased potential for improving livestock and poultry productivity and further stepping up production and purchases of livestock products was not fully utilized by certain kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and rayon agroindustrial associations. The farms of the Uzbek SSR failed to ensure fulfillment of the plan for purchases of livestock and poultry, milk, and eggs in the winter period. The volume of production and purcases of meat and milk fell in comparison with the previous winter period in Bryansk and Smolensk Oblasts, while livestock and poultry sales fell in the Kirghiz SSR, the Buryat ASSR, the Mordovian ASSR, the Chechen-Ingush ASSR, the Chuvash ASSR, and Aktyubinsk, Amur, Dzhezkazgan, Zaporozhye, Ivanovo, Kostroma, Magadan, Nikolayev, Orenburg, Ryazan, North Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Kharkov, Tselinograd, and Chita Oblasts, and milk production and sales fell in the Yakutsk ASSR, Novgorod, Pskov, Sumy, and Tula Oblasts, and certain other oblasts. [paragraph continues]

The deterioration in work results was caused by the lowering of the level of technological discipline, the slackening of organizational and mass political work in the labor collectives, shortcomings in organizing the competition, and the lack of proper concern for creating suitable conditions for highly productive labor by workers on livestock units and complexes.

Leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises, rayon agro-industrial association councils and agro-industrial committees, and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs must analyze profoundly and comprehensively the results of the winter period, adopt urgent measures to eliminate the shortcomings which occurred, and do everything possible to ensure the unconditional fulfilllment of plans for the production and purchases of meat, milk, and other livestock products and for increasing the output of high quality food products.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee deemed the following to be the winners in the All-Union Socialist Competition for successfully overwintering livestock and increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1985-86 winter period and awarded them Certificates of Honor of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee:

Union Republics

RSFSR
Ukrainian SSR
Belorussian SSR
Lithuanian SSR
Moldavian SSR
Tajik SSR

Autonomous Republics, Krays, and Oblasts

In the RSFSR -- the Tatar ASSR, the Udmurt ASSR, Krasnodar Kray, Krasnoyarsk Kray, Stavropol Kray, Khabarovsk Kray, Belgorod Oblast, Kaluga Oblast, Kirov Oblast, Leningrad Oblast, Lipetsk Oblast, Moscow Oblast, Murmansk Oblast, Saratov Oblast, Sverdlovsk Oblast, Tomsk Oblast, Tyumen Oblast;

In the Ukrainian SSR -- Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, Donetsk Oblast, Crimean Oblast, Poltava Oblast, Kherson Oblast, Khmelnitskiy Oblast;
in the Belorussian SSR --Brest Oblast;
in the Uzbek SSR -- Tashkent Oblast;
in the Kazakh SSR -- Alma-Ata Oblast, Kokchetav Oblast, Pavlodar Oblast, Turgay Oblast;
in the Georgian SSR -- the Adzhar ASSR;
in the Azerbaijan SSR -- the Nakhichevan ASSR;
in the Kirghiz SSR -- Osh Oblast;
in the Tajik SSR -- Leninabad Oblast;
in the Turkmen SSR -- Mary Oblast.

The following were deemed winners and awarded Certificates of Honor of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee:

Two hundred rural rayons;
One thousand and nine collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm and other enterprises, and subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and organizations.

Note was taken of the positive work by workers in the agro-industrial complex in the Azerbaijan SSR, Latvian SSR, Armenian SSR, Turkmen SSR, Komi ASSR, Mari ASSR' East Kazakhstan, Kaliningrad, Kamchatka, Kurgan, Mangyshlak, Minsk, Penza, Sakhalin, Tambov, Ternopol, and Chernovitsy Oblasts, and the Gorno-Altay Autonomous Oblast, all of which achieved good results in the All-Union Socialist Competition for successfully overwintering livestock and increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1985-86 winter period.

It is deemed expedient to continue the All-Union Socialist Competition for successfully overwintering livestock and increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1986-87 winter period on the terms provided for in the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee resolution of 21 October 1985, with the results to be summed up under the procedure laid down by the USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution of 5 March 1986.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, ispolkoms of kray, oblast, okrug, city, rayon, rural, and settlement soviets of people's deputies, agro-industrial committees and associations, and trade union and Komsomol organs must focus the attention of the labor collectives of enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex on ensuring the maximum use of the reserves of every kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and livestock unit to increase the production of meat, milk, and other produce, increase labor productivity, improve quality indicators, and fulfill contract commitments, and must support and develop in every way the labor initiative of production frontrunners aimed at achieving high end results.

Organizational and mass political work to launch the socialist competition should be guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee Appeal to the Working People of the Soviet Union.

Work on stockpiling coarse, succulent, and other types of feed must be stepped up so as to fully ensure supplies for public-sector livestock raising and for the livestock in citizens' personal ownership. Particular attention must be devoted to organizing the storage of the procured feed, preventing waste and losses, and ensuring its rational utilization. Measures must be adopted to ensure the timely preparation of livestock premises, feed shops, and feed preparation equipmient for the livestock wintering period. Particular concern must be displayed for creating suitable conditions for the work, daily life, and leisure of livestock workers.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee warmly and cordially congratulated the workers of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations deemed winners in the All-Union Socialist Competiton for successfully overwintering livestock and increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1985-86 winter period, and also all the participants, and expressed firm confidence that they will continue to participate actively in socialist competition and will respond with shock work and high labor indicators to the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.